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WATERWAYS ONLY MEANS OF RELIEF FOR RAILROADS

Sacrifice of Interests of the American People to Increase Profits of Few Questioned.

BLOW TO CANNON

Improved Water Routes Sole Agent Capable to Ease Congestion Predicted on Rails, Says A. O. Crozier.

WASHINGTON—The delegates to the rivers and harbors congress, who were set back by the speech of Speaker Cannon, in which he expressed his opposition to the plan of issuing bonds for waterways improvement, listened today with glee to a vigorous reply by Alfred O. Crozier of Wilmington, Del.

"Must the interests of 85,000,000 of people," he inquired, "be continuously sacrificed through inadequate and expensive transportation facilities, to increase the power and profits of a small coterie of men who are seizing control and constantly consolidating the waterways and railroads of the country, that they may use them against the public welfare, together with the large industries, banks, insurance companies and the public currency, as mere chips on a colossal and crooked gaming table?"

Who Will Confer Favor?

"Will Congress in this national crisis favor Wall street or all the people of the United States?"

Mr. Crozier declared the proposed increase in freight charges by the railroads would burden the people with a sum annually sufficient to pay the interest on a government issue large enough to put in good order all of the natural and practicable artificial waterways of the United States. It would provide a sinking fund that in 50 years would entirely pay all the bonds.

"The next 10 years should be the most prosperous and commercially active in the country's history," he said. "All conditions are favorable to that end. Within 12 months railroads will again begin to choke with excessive traffic. The highest railroad authorities publicly acknowledge these facts."

Waterways Are Cheaper.

"The quickest, easiest, cheapest and only way to obtain adequate relief is to develop the waterways. It would cost 10 times as much money to provide equal relief by rail. To meet the situation, a comprehensive plan of waterway development should be promptly undertaken and pushed vigorously. This will require money. Practically it can be done only by the government."

"The plan to obtain early relief by improving the waterways is favored by the President, President-elect, most public officials, the press, and by the people generally. Many projects have been acted upon favorably, and only await the necessary appropriation."

"The people do not care whether these are paid for from current revenues, sale of bonds or both. But, they do object to the Nero plan of fiddling while Rome is burning."

Save People Half a Billion.

"As a large deficit is in sight, it is clear that only by issuing bonds can the work go on at all. It will take but ten million dollars a year, about the cost of one battleship, to pay two per cent on the proposed \$500,000,000 bond issue. And this sum, wisely spent, for canals and waterways, will save the people more than a half billion dollars annually in freight rates, and relieve them from an intolerable menace to the future business and prosperity of the United States."

The rivers and harbors congress today ratified the election of officers for the ensuing year made by the committee on nominations. Joseph E. Ransdell, member of Congress from Louisiana, is re-elected president, and J. F. Allison of Cincinnati secretary-treasurer. Among the members of the board of directors are:

Atlantic seaboard—William H. Lincoln, Boston, Mass.; Olin J. Stephens, New York; J. Hampton Moore, Philadelphia; Frank D. LaLande, Philadelphia; Rufus K. Wood, Baltimore, and Herbert C. Warren, New Haven, Conn.

Resolutions demanding that Congress provide for the issuing of \$500,000,000 worth of bonds and the present issue to be sold as needed, the money to provide for the carrying out of a comprehensive plan of waterway improvement were adopted at the morning session.

The resolutions provide that Representative Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana, president of the national rivers and harbors congress, appoint a committee of five, of which he is to be chairman, to draft a bill providing for the bond issue, and for the creation of a waterways commission to study the problem of waterway improvements at home and abroad, and report annually to Congress.

A demand that Congress authorize the completion of such river and harbor improvement as will enter into the plan for the comprehensive improvement, was incorporated in the resolution. The resolutions also provide for a demand upon Congress to double the United States army.

Stops Cutting of Christmas Trees

ALBANY, N. Y.—James S. Whipple, chairman of the state fish, forest and game commission, has just issued an order to wardens in the Adirondacks mountains or North Woods to prevent the cutting of young spruce and balsam trees for use as Christmas trees. While deprecating the scarcity of Christmas trees which this order will doubtless cause, there is reason for rejoicing in that the order will be the means of preserving many thousands of trees to the forests of the Empire state.

HOUSE NAMES COMMITTEE IN REBUKE FOR PRESIDENT

Resolution Presented by Congressman Perkins Regarding Part of Roosevelt's Message Referring to Secret Service, to Which Representative Takes Exception.

WASHINGTON—The first thing in the House today was the introduction of a resolution by Representative Perkins (Rep., New York) to appoint a committee of five to consider what action the House should take in reference to that portion of the President's message in which it was intimated that members of Congress needed watching by secret service men. The resolution by Mr. Perkins was adopted.

The following members of the House were appointed on the committee: Perkins (Rep., New York), Denby (Rep., Mich.), Weeks (Rep., Mass.), Williams (Dem., Miss.), and Lloyd (Dem., Mo.).

It was resolved that a committee of five members of this House be appointed by the speaker to consider the statements contained in the message of the President and report to the House what action, if any, should be taken in reference thereto.

In presenting the resolution, Mr. Perkins said:

Perkins Makes Speech.

"I arise to a question of the privilege of the House.

"I do not believe in oversensitiveness to unfavorable criticism, whether upon an individual or upon a public body. But, while there may be undue sensitiveness, so also there may be undue obtuseness, which might argue a lack of proper self respect.

"It is of importance to the republic that all of the coordinate branches of the government should possess, in a high degree, the confidence and respect of the people. I yield to no one in my respect for the chief executive of the United States, and I yield to no one in my respect for the Congress of the United States. To the Congress is granted great power, and upon it are imposed great responsibilities. We cannot neglect our duties, nor shirk our responsibilities. The dignity of this body should not be punctiliously insisted upon, but it should be properly maintained.

Must Maintain Dignity.

"The statements made by the President of the United States may be so construed by the public as to lessen the dignity, and thereby impair the usefulness of the Congress of the United States. It can be justly said, I think, that those expressions were unfortunate. Whether it is enough to say this, or whether some more formal action should be taken, it will be for Congress, exercising a wise and discreet judgment, to decide.

"We are the representatives of 90,000,000 of people. We are the legislative body of a great nation. I am sure there is no one who has the honor to be a member of this Congress who will hesitate to approve such action as may be required by a proper regard for the dignity of the body to which we belong, and of the people whose representatives we are.

"When the report of the committee is presented, an opportunity will be given for full discussion. I would be glad if this resolution could now be adopted without debate or dissent."

Give Close Attention.

Seldom has the House given such undivided attention to any speaker as it gave to Mr. Perkins. When he had finished the sentence expressive of his idea of the dignity of the House, there was an outbreak of applause, and when he finished his remarks and took his seat both sides of the House joined in hand-clapping.

The expressed wish of Mr. Perkins that there be no debate on the resolutions was observed and the speaker put the question at once.

The affirmative vote was loud and prolonged. Not a single member answered when the "noes" were asked for.

Committee Appointed.

Speaker Cannon then appointed the committee above named.

The report of the committee is not expected until probably the middle of next week.

attention of the House if the Republicans had failed to do so.

Those who talked with President Roosevelt today say that he is preparing to explode a bunch of firecrackers under Congress. It is said he is loaded with information secured by the secret service, of a character that if made public will cause a tremendous sensation. The President, so his callers declare, made his strictures after the most careful consideration of the subject and stands ready if the occasion requires to shed further light.

The subject was under discussion by the cabinet today, and later President Roosevelt and Chief Wilkie of the secret service conferred at length. The House committee appointed today will hold a meeting Saturday for general discussion and will then adjourn until the early part of next week.

It is said the Senate will take action Monday similar to that of the House and the two committees will then act in harmony.

BRYAN ASKS PROBE OF PANAMA DEAL

LINCOLN, Neb.—In today's issue of the Commoner, Mr. Bryan demands an investigation of the Panama Canal charges. His editorial says:

"Many people may be entertained for a time by the exchange of epithets between Mr. Roosevelt and the editor of the New York Sun, but to the great American public there is a serious side to this affair."

"The Commoner does not refer to the humiliating spectacle of the chief magistrate of the United States hurling epithets from his high position in the White House and engaging in bitter personal controversy, although that is indeed a serious matter to thoughtful citizens."

"But the more important fact is that for several months there have been whispers concerning Panama Canal affairs. These accusations have taken on such definite form that they cannot be dismissed with a sneer; they cannot be disposed of with the charge that they come from men actuated by malice. They must be met."

PLAY ON THIN ICE IS PUT UNDER BAN

Frank M. McLaughlin, chief of police of Melrose, has taken the initiative in Greater Boston in using strict methods to prevent drowning accidents because of the school children playing on thin ice. With the first forming of ice over the various ponds in Melrose, Chief McLaughlin sent officers to make a thorough investigation of the conditions, and then notices were sent to the school authorities asking that all teachers notify the scholars that the ice was dangerous.

This method, employed by Chief McLaughlin for the first time, is expected to reach every school child in the city. The children are now all well aware that the ice on the ponds is not safe for them to skate or play on, and are warned that if caught attempting it they will have to interview Chief McLaughlin.

The new scheme comes as the result of a drowning accident in El pond on Main street last winter.

This pond is directly opposite the Mary A. Livermore school and one of the young pupils of that school broke through and was drowned early last winter.

Officers are stationed in the vicinity of El pond before school, during the recesses and after school at night, and Chief McLaughlin has promised to notify the schools as soon as there is ice safe to skate upon.

GREENOUGH HEIRS GET BIG ESTATE

Judge Grant of the probate court today authorized Archibald M. Howe, administrator of the estate of Joseph F. Greenough, to make a partial distribution of \$600,000 among Martha H. Greenough, held to be the legal widow, and the next of kin, Laura T. Ripka, Lillie Hersman Lindenkrone, Lillie H. Ellis, Grace E. Fay, Philip V. R. Fay, Prescott Ely Fay, and A. C. Ely.

Three women claimed to be the widow of Greenough, but the court found the first wife was the lawful one.

The contest over the estate was settled so that the other wives, Mary Greenough, her son, Joseph F. Greenough, aged 21, and Emma P. Greenough, will share part of the property that is worth about \$1,000,000.

GRAND JURY GETS M'CULLOUGH CASE

Report Expected Tomorrow After Questioning of the Finance Board and Some of the Employees.

Shortly after noon today the grand jury took up the charges of the finance commission against Leo F. McCullough, president of the common council, in regard to the alleged use of the \$200 appropriated by the council for a set of Massachusetts law reports for the room of the president.

It appeared from the report of the commission that Mr. McCullough said he bought the books of James T. Cassidy, a young lawyer, and had them at his home. Cassidy, it was alleged, said he did not sell a set of books to McCullough.

When the case was reached by the grand jury, these witnesses were taken into the room where the jurors are holding their session: Nathan Matthews, chairman of the finance commission; Reginald Hull, assistant secretary of the commission; William J. Tarpey, employed by the commission; J. Alfred Mitchell, city auditor; Horton G. Ide of the city treasurer's office; Ellison B. Cushing, paying teller; M. H. Cobe of the city auditor's office; Benjamin Turner, cashier in the treasurer's office; Clarence C. Mearns, representing the law firm of Little, Brown & Co.

James T. Cassidy waited outside the room and was not called until the others had gone. Mr. Matthews was the first witness to leave the room.

It is understood that Mr. McCullough claims that he has bought a set of reports and that the seller did not wish his identity to become known, so the bill was made out as a matter of form in the name of Cassidy.

It is expected a report will be made tomorrow by the grand jury.

STEAMER JUNO STORM-BATTERED

The 1600-ton tramp steamer Juno, storm-battered and showing the effects of her 19 days of continuous struggle with a severe gale, made fast to Mystic wharf just before dark Thursday, nearly a week overdue from Fowey, Eng.

"I am thankful to be here," was her captain's greeting to customs officers and newspaper men who boarded the Juno off Castle Island. The voyage had been one of constant anxiety to those on board and to those here in port who were concerned over the freighter's delayed arrival.

The Juno was 23 days on the trip. She has a crew of 23. Her cargo of china clay made her so deep in the water that she was an easy mark for the waves that kept her half buried all the time. The water froze as soon as it struck the iron decks and a gang of men braved the danger of being carried overboard while chopping a small part of it away.

This is Capt. Abrahamson's first trip to Boston since 1872, when he came here in a sailing ship.

SCHOONER ASHORE OFF RACE POINT

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass.—The fishing schooner Rebecca of Boston is ashore at Race point. At 8 a. m. the vessel was on the beach, with the crew of the Race Point station standing by to render any possible assistance.

It was believed that the schooner would be floated on the next high tide.

The sea was smooth and a light southerly breeze was blowing.

METCALF WANTS CONGRESS TO VOTE FOUR BATTLESHIPS

Secretary of Navy in Annual Report Says Trip of Fleet Around World Has Been Valuable Practice—Asks Rank Change and Recommends Pacific Yard and Dock Improvements.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Metcalf of the navy department, in his annual report today discusses the voyage of the battleship fleet, which "has proven an epoch-making cruise."

The secretary recommends that Congress authorize at its approaching session the construction of four battleships, four scout cruisers, 10 destroyers, four submarines, three colliers, one repair ship, one ammunition ship, two mine-laying ships—these two ships to be converted from cruisers now on the navy list.

When the purpose of giving this assemblage of 16 battleships such a practice cruise, under severe conditions, was announced, he states, criticism from high technical quarters was heard. The undertaking, it was said, was too monumental; dangers more than multiplied with numbers in such a case; battleships should not be sent around the globe on any ordinary occasion.

The facts are, Secretary Metcalf says, that the ships maintained schedule time, and have practically taken care of their own repairs on this cruise. The repairs list sent in at the naval station, Cavite,

Panama Plans a World's Fair

PANAMA—The organization of an association for the purpose of celebrating the opening of the Panama canal in 1915 is planned. It is proposed, if the scheme is found feasible, to hold a world's fair here. Many of the most prominent men on the isthmus have heartily endorsed the plan, which if successfully carried out would mean much for the country.

NEARING THE END OF LONG RACE

Eight Teams Still Continue in Six-Day Bicycle Race—Now Considerable Distance Behind Old Record.

NEW YORK—This morning found eight teams still in the six-day bicycle race and all are expected to continue to the finish. There is little to choose between the three leading teams, Rutt and Stoll, MacFarlane and Moran, Hill and Demara, are riding strongly and should be in the final mile sprint for the first prize.

The score at 10 a. m. was: Rutt and Stoll, 2043 miles 6 laps; Walthour and Root, 2043 miles 5 laps; Collins and Mitten, 2043 miles 4 laps; Galvin and Wiley, 2043 miles 3 laps; Anderson and Vanoni, 2043 miles 1 lap; Palmer and Drobach, 2035 miles 6 laps. The former record was 2050 miles 7 laps.

The noon score was: Rutt and Stoll, 2081 miles 4 laps; Walthour and Root, 2081 miles 3 laps; Collins and Mitten, 2081 miles 2 laps; Galvin and Wiley, 2081 miles 1 lap; Anderson and Vanoni, 2080 miles 9 laps; Palmer and Drobach, 2073 miles 4 laps.

The 2 o'clock score was: Rutt and Stoll, 2122 miles 4 laps; Walthour and Root, 2122 miles 3 laps; Collins and Mitten, 2122 miles 2 laps; Galvin and Wiley, 2122 miles 1 lap; Anderson and Vanoni, 2121 miles 9 laps; Palmer and Drobach, 2114 miles 3 laps. The record is 2125 miles 1 lap.

HAYTI EXPECTS RENEWAL OF WAR

NEW YORK—Civil war will probably result from the recent revolution in Hayti, according to the statement today of Edward A. Blanton, who returned on the steamer Prinz Willem II from a two months' stay in Port au Prince.

Blanton is convinced that General Simon, who has assumed the presidency, will not be able to preserve order. He says Simon is really unpopular and that Gen. Antenor Firmin been in the capital at the time Nord Alexis was forced to flee, he would have been declared President. Blanton says Alexis was an honest executive and stood between the treasury and the grafters. He reports the sinking of a Haytian gunboat at Jeremie.

MERCHANTS ADD MANY MEMBERS

The Merchants Association Thursday elected 153 new members. Savings bank insurance and annuities formed the subject of a report of the wage earners insurance committee at the meeting. The recommendations were adopted.

The question of a new place for the frigate Constitution was referred to the executive committee.

The invitation of the state board of trade to join in a convention to increase the industrial standing of the state is in the hands of a committee.

BEVERLY SAVINGS BANK SHORTAGE

President Endicott Announces Loss, But Depositors Are Assured Their Funds Are Safe.

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Robert R. Endicott gave out the following statement this morning:

"To the depositors of the Beverly savings bank and the public—The bank has apparently suffered a loss by defalcation amounting to \$9300. Such an event is deplorable, but the bank is fully protected by surety bonds to the amount of \$20,000, and will suffer no real loss whatever."

"The bank is in first-class condition and there is really no reason for any depositor to feel alarmed. We have, however, made ready a large amount of cash and have prepared to pay any timely depositor at a moment's notice."

The statement was signed by President Endicott and an investigating committee, Joseph A. Wallace, Roland W. Boyden, Joseph H. Baker and George Butman.

Bank Commissioner Pierre Jay, in discussing the case, said today:

"Referring to the statement made by the officers of the Beverly Savings Bank concerning a shortage of \$9300, an examination by this department of the affairs of the institution shows that its securities and investments are intact, that its surplus over and above the amount due to depositors is \$175,000, and that there will be no loss to the bank from the shortage, as the bank is fully protected by a surety bond. There is, therefore, no reason why the depositors should have the slightest anxiety for the safety of their money."

A large sum of money was on hand early and every depositor who asked for his money got it. There were few demands.

ITALIAN CLUB TO COVER U. S.

The Italian Young Men's Progressive League, just organized in Boston, is to encourage the education and bring about the uplifting of poor but honest Italians, so that they may become worthy American citizens. The eventual aim of the league is to become a national organization and have a home similar to the Young Men's Christian Associations of this country.

The benefits of the league, while principally meant for Italian, will not be denied to other nationalities, but other than Italians will be enrolled as honorary members.

Joseph Seminara, chairman of the committee appointed to frame the by-laws, says that the public school board will come half way in cooperation with the league regarding night schools. Manufacturers will be asked to make it possible for their employees to be dismissed in time for night schools.

Mr. Seminara says the parents of the young Italians who do not appreciate the value of education and now send their children to work, sometimes for \$2 per week, will be approached.

To Prof. Albert Staley is due much credit for the starting of this philanthropic work. Joseph A. Merenda is temporary president and Gaetano Traino secretary, until a permanent organization is perfected.

FIRST SNOW OF SEASON TODAY

The first snowstorm of the season in Boston arrived today. It is a very steady storm and the same kind of weather is general over New England.

Flakes began falling at 10 a. m., and later there were some mild flurries that whitened the streets. The weather bureau predicts that snow will continue to fall in New England until tomorrow forenoon.

DEDHAM MAN WEDS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Daisy M. Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, was married Thursday to Stephen Chase of Dedham, Mass., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, 10 West 56th street. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have planned a trip through the West and South and on their return will make their home in Dedham.

LIEUT.-COL. BARTON DIES

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Barton, a veteran of the civil war and for 38 years with the Adams Express Company, died Thursday at his home, 31 Brook street, Brookline. He was 66 years old and fought with the 10th Massachusetts infantry in the civil war and retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Twenty-one families living in the Rosemont apartment house, 126 West 127th street were routed from their beds at 1 o'clock this morning by a terrific explosion. A fire followed but was quickly extinguished. None was injured.

GUILD, BACK FROM CAPITAL, HOPEFUL OF AID TO FORESTS

Governor In Statement Tells How Executives of States Advocated Work to Save New England's Woods.

MANY ARGUMENTS

Speakers Urge That This Section Is Entitled to Assistance Similar to That Given in the West.

Governor Guild this morning said he was very well pleased with the hearing before the committee on agriculture of the National House on the conservation of the forests and especially those of the White Mountain and Appalachian ranges.

"It was especially gratifying," said the Governor, "to note how the western and southern states by official action and representation urged the cause of the Atlantic coast. Probably no cause has ever had a stronger presentation to a Congressional committee. Our experts were the best in the country, including Professor Swain of Massachusetts and President Van Hise of Wisconsin University."

Governors as Advocates.

"Among the other prominent advocates of the measure were Governor Chamberlain of Oregon, ex-Governor Pardee of California, Governor Johnson of Minnesota, President Dorsey of the national irrigation congress, Governors Blanchard of Louisiana, Hoke Smith of Georgia, Ansell of South Carolina and Woodruff of Connecticut, President Daw of the southern commerce convention, representing the 14 southern states."

"President Daw presented the most emphatic resolutions in regard to the preservation of New England forests in particular."

Character of Opposition.

"The opposition," said the Governor, "was from a well known source. The reasons given were in the first place the expense. A second plea, also arising in the House, is that any appropriation for forests would be unconstitutional unless it can be shown that it would affect navigation. Governor Smith of Georgia spiked this argument by calling attention to the general welfare clause of the constitution."

"Congressman Currier made a most effective appeal, noting the neglect of New England by the national government in the matter of expenditures and pointing out that unless the forest destruction is immediately stopped in the White mountains, not only the trees but the thin soil will disappear, leaving merely the bare granite rocks on which trees will never again grow."

Argue Against Objections.

"As the hearing progressed other speakers pointed out that there has been no trouble under the constitution in making appropriations for forest reserves in the West or for forest reserves in that section which are still maintained by the national government. These points were urged by western speakers, as well as by those from New England."

"New England was largely represented, every governor being present or represented by a delegation."

Governor Guild would make no prediction as to the probable action of the House of Representatives, though disposed to take a hopeful view of it.

CURIOS FOR PEABODY ACADEMY.

Edward M. Raymond of Charlestown, who has donated many valuable gifts to the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, has presented to that institution twenty beautiful Chinese vases, three rare Chinese bronzes, a beautiful dress of a Chinese actor; and a number of other articles, including several large objects of Japanese pottery.

FULLERTON ADMITTED TO BAIL.

NEW YORK—On a charge of abducting Gladys Hobart of Yonkers, N. Y. Robert H. Fullerton, who claims to be son of S. H. Fullerton, a millionaire resident of St. Louis and president of the Chicago Lumber and Coal Company, was today released on \$2,000 bail for trial.

STEAMER CRETIC IS DUE HERE.

The steamship Cretic is due to arrive in Boston today to embark 300 steerage passengers for the Mediterranean. The liner left New York at 1 p. m. on Thursday for this port.

Weather Forecast

Following is the forecast for today and tomorrow:

For Boston and vicinity: Snow or rain and warmer tonight and Saturday; fresh easterly to southerly winds becoming westerly by Saturday; minimum temperature 26 to 30 degrees.

For New England: Snow or rain and warmer tonight and Saturday; fresh easterly to southerly winds becoming westerly by Saturday.

(Continued on Page Three.)

CHINESE SEEKING CLOSER RELATION WITH U. S. TRADE

Noted Celestial Editor Who
Visited Boston Recently
Sees New Era Opening Up
In His Native Country.

PRAISE FOR REGENT

VANCOUVER, B. C.—That closer relations with the United States, particularly along trade lines, are what the new China wants was the statement of Li Sun Ling, editor of the Wah Tsu Yat Po, or Hongkong Chinese Mail, who recently visited Boston on a tour of the United States before sailing for his home country.

That a new era is opening for China is the belief of this progressive Chinese, a hope based upon the new regime. He says:

"The present Regent is a young man, widely traveled and educated, and is in accord with the views I hold myself. For years past in China self-government societies have existed, and these have translated into the Chinese language various books on constitutional rule. The people are being educated along that line, and it will not be long before we have a constitution."

Would Develop Resources.

China wants to develop her own resources, but wants to be left alone. We will extend the open hand, and will expect to see enterprising business men come into our country from America and elsewhere and engage in industries, but they should do as Chinese do who may come here—conform to the laws of the country. Our laws are not immutable, and they could be altered if circumstances required.

"Today, although we have a treaty with Japan, that country is sending Buddhist priests into China, contrary to our wishes, to spread Japanese propaganda. Buddhism was introduced into Japan from China in the first place. One of Japan's leading statesmen—Omura, I think—outlines a project for the absorption of China. Japan has a secret treaty with Russia which no one knows. When the Baltic fleet was en route to the Yellow sea Japan gave it more provision than was allowed under international law, and Japan has an account to settle with France for that."

China at Mercy of All.

"We have Russia on the north, Japan to the east and France to the south, and if left to ourselves, with American influence eliminated from the Philippines, we are almost at the mercy of those who would take our country."

"China does not want to fight, but if our national honor is to be defended we will fight. But this 'great yellow peril' which is such a favorite expression with Emperor William of Germany, will never exist if China has her way. With commercial intercourse established between the nations we will have all we can do to attend to the development of our own great resources. If trade progressed there would be no more trouble in the Orient."

PERFECT SCORE BY ARTILLERY

WASHINGTON—A record of 100 per cent, made at target practice recently at Fort Greble, R. I., has resulted in a recommendation from the chief of coast artillery that the officers and men of the 102d company, coast artillery corps, be commended for their work.

The target, which was 30x60 feet, was moving at the rate of six miles an hour at a mean range of 6027 yards at the time the record was made. Four hits were scored out of four shots fired from two 10-inch rifles on disappearing carriages, and all four shots would have passed through a verticle triangle two yards high by 20 yards long.

STEEL COMPANY BUYS CAR PLANTS

PITTSBURG, Pa.—A transaction involving millions of dollars has been just closed in New York city whereby the United States Steel Corporation takes over the Standard Steel Car Company with plants at Butler and Newcastles, Pa., and Hammond, Ind., and the Pressed Steel Car Company, with plants at McKees Rocks and the lower North Side. These two concerns are the largest manufacturers of steel cars in the world.

The authorized capital of the Pressed Steel Car Company is \$25,000,000. The Standard Steel Car Company has an authorized capital stock of \$5,000,000.

REMIT DESERTION PENALTY.
WASHINGTON—After considerable debate the House has passed a bill granting to the secretaries of the navy and war departments the power, at their discretion, to remit the loss of citizenship now carried with conviction for desertion.

CRIGER LAST OF ORIGINAL TEAM.

Now that Criger has been sold to St. Louis, Denton T. Young is the only one of the original Boston Americans who won the world's championship to be a member of next year's team.

OHIO RIVER TO BE DREDGED.

WASHINGTON—A \$63,000,000 2 per cent bond issue to defray the cost of dredging a nine-foot channel in the Ohio River from Pittsburg to Cairo is authorized in a bill presented by Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania.

Artist's Rare Gift to His Native State.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Edwin A. Abbey will donate to Pennsylvania paintings to fill to large panels in the hall of the House of Representatives to complete his scheme of decoration for the new state capitol. Mr. Abbey already has installed four lunettes and four medallions in the rotunda of the capitol and is under contract to deliver paintings for the walls of the Senate and House chambers and the supreme court room, involving a total payment of \$282,000.

He finds that the space contracted for in the hall of the House is not sufficient

to carry out his ideas of the allegorical representation of the founding of the state and has received permission to paint free of charge about 600 square feet of panels to complete what he says in his letter he hopes will be his masterpiece.

According to the contract price of the other work, this represents a gift to the state of about \$30,000. Abbey is a native of Pennsylvania and says he wishes to do it for his state. The board of public grounds and buildings accepted the artist's proposition as soon as it received the letter.

FUNDS GRANTED CHARITY BOARD

The Governor and Executive Council Also Take Up
Many Other Matters at
Meeting In State House.

Various state departments have a deficit amounting to \$50,000 and consequently the charity board and other commissions were petitioners for more funds before the Governor and the executive council Thursday.

The council refused to allow all the requests of the charity board for relief but one-third of the amount was finally allowed and the board must now go to the Legislature.

It was urged that the state board had been giving out money without vouchers to supposed released prisoners. It was recommended by the council that the state auditor allow no more disbursements without vouchers.

The Townsboro and Worcester hospitals showed that they had exceeded their appropriations by about \$25,000. It was shown that this was due largely to the increase in the number of inmates.

The state auditor recommended that the amount named be allowed the institutions from the extraordinary expense account, provided by chapter 496 of the Acts of 1908. The recommendation of the auditor was approved.

The council voted to pardon Charles Hayes, serving a life sentence at the state prison. Hayes has been a model prisoner for the 23 years he has been an inmate of the institution.

It was also voted that the State House committee of the body investigating the accident which caused the death recently of Sgt. William H. Carney, a messenger in the office of the secretary of state.

CASTRO TO ENTER FRENCH CAPITAL

BORDEAUX—President Castro left Bordeaux this morning for Paris, where he will arrive this evening. Before leaving he received a delegation of local tradesmen to whom he expressed his pleasure at the kindness accorded him in France.

Castro may undergo an operation in Paris, owing to the death of Dr. Israel of Berlin, who was to perform the operation. Those who watched Castro at the Hotel de France cannot understand his reported illness. He ate and drank enormously and acted more like a man out for a good time than one seeking health.

DUTCH MAY SEIZE CASTRO'S SHIPS

THE HAGUE.—The Netherlands government has not yet decided on any precise course of procedure against Venezuela, but it is intimated here today that the patrol of the Venezuelan coast by three Dutch warships, which began last Wednesday, may develop into more active measures if Venezuelan warships attempt to leave port. Should any of President Castro's ships find themselves on the high seas within range of the guns of the Dutch vessels there is a strong probability that they would be arrested and taken into a Dutch port. The international law on this subject is now being carefully considered by Holland.

LONDON—President Castro has booked passage for his return to Venezuela for Feb. 26.

WILL MEN COOKS SUCCEED WOMEN?

In Trondheim, in Norway, in a boys' school the boys were taught cooking, and the experiment was so successful that other boys' schools are going to adopt the plan, and thus the war is boldly carried into the enemy's camp, says the London Globe. Women must look to their laurels. Ousted by men cooks in the highest professional walks of cookery, the ubiquitous "maid of all work" will presently have to make room for the "man of all work."

VALUABLE MEDAL FOR WRIGHTS.

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the Aero Club of America the design for a gold medal to be presented to the Wright brothers in recognition of their achievements in mechanical flight was discussed. The medal will cost \$3000 and will be presented to the aviators at a banquet. Designs have been submitted by several artists and designers and the committee found it difficult to make a decision. It is likely the selection will be finally left to a committee of experts. Both the Wrights are now in France, but are expected in New York early next year when the presentation will be made.

CULEBRA CUT NOT TO BE WIDER.

PANAMA.—It is rumored in this city that Col. Goethals, the chairman of the Panama canal commission, had given order that the Culebra cut be widened, but the colonel denies this report.

SEVENTEEN CITIES FOR PLAYGROUNDS

Northampton Only Municipality In Massachusetts Which Votes Against the Referendum Bill.

The playground referendum has been accepted by 17 of the 21 cities which held elections Tuesday, and only one rejected the opportunity to officially endorse the movement for suitable municipal means for national physical education and recreation of junior citizens. Northampton voted "no" by 95 majority. The act has thus far been accepted by 23 cities, including Gloucester, whose figures are not given. The summary follows:

	Yes.	No.	Majority
New Bedford.....	7,193	1,187	6,006
Pittsfield.....	3,783	727	3,056
Marlboro.....	2,044	463	1,581
Northampton.....	1,140	1,235	95
Quincy.....	3,721	1,762	1,959
Pittsboro.....	3,539	761	2,778
Fall River.....	19,340	1,484	17,856
Lawrence.....	7,533	1,306	6,227
Chicopee.....	1,445	754	691
Brookline.....	7,468	1,046	6,422
Lowell.....	10,283	2,424	7,859
Everett.....	2,102	248	1,854
Taunton.....	4,181	910	3,271
Springfield.....	10,342	1,006	9,336
Woburn.....	1,994	437	1,557
Holyoke.....	5,087	787	4,300
Beverly.....	2,139	703	1,436
Salem.....	5,129	606	4,523
Andover.....	1,096	111	985
Haverhill.....	4,825	1,116	3,709
Melrose.....	1,286	452	834
Worcester.....	14,579	4,819	9,760

Against.
All the larger cities are favorably disposed towards the movement, as indicated by the figures.

RUEF IS FACING ANOTHER TRIAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"The Prosecutions of An Ex Boss," by Abe Ruef, may afford material and topic for a book if the prosecution in the graft cases carries out its avowed purposes. Convicted of bribery and facing a sentence of 14 years, Ruef was warned today to prepare for trial next Monday on another indictment.

Prosecutor Heney, recovered from his wound, is in court again determined to press the trial. With Heney's return, Special Attorneys Johnson, Sullivan and Sawyer, who have been conducting the prosecution, today announced their resignation. This may be a good thing, as the baiting of the jury in the last case threatened to cause a mistrial, the jury-men resenting the assertion that they did not dare refuse to send Ruef to jail.

This very assertion may result in the setting aside of the verdict on appeal. It is known that Ruef's lawyer will argue to the higher court that this demand, with its implied threat, made it impossible for them to consider the evidence without regard to public feeling against the convicted boss.

RUSSIA EXPECTS FINNISH UPRISING

HELSINGFORS, Finland.—Russia is today pushing military preparations in the Sveaborg fortress in anticipation of an uprising of the Finns, when the Finnish Diet reconvenes in February. The fortress is situated on an island at the entrance to the gulf of Finland, only a quarter of a mile from the town, with the guns trained on this city.

The Finns believe Russia intends to make the capital a hostage for the province's good behavior. The clash is expected when the Czar demands a \$1,000,000 appropriation from the Diet for a military bridge across the Neva. The legislators will probably not only refuse this appropriation, but will make the demand the excuse for raising the issue of the country's liberties, which Russia has been gradually withdrawing, until the Finnish constitution is practically of no effect.

LABOR APPROVES GUILD'S COURSE

The state branch of the American Federation of Labor has indicated appreciation of the Governor Guild of Massachusetts has shown regarding organized labor, by presenting him with a framed copy of resolutions adopted at a recent convention.

Representatives of the state branch called upon the Governor Thursday afternoon to tender an official expression of the gratitude of organized labor of the state for the justice and fairness shown wage earners by the present chief executive. State President Sweet said that the sentiments of the wage earners were expressed more exactly by the words of the resolutions.

The Governor made a brief reply, expressing his gratification with the resolutions.

COSTLY RELICS OF CHARLES II'S DAY

LONDON—A pair of King Charles II. candlesticks, rose-shaped, with fluted nozzles and stems, eleven inches high and hallmarked in 1673, sold here at Christie's for \$7,100.

MARS AIR MOIST: LOWELL SAYS LIFE MAY EXIST THERE

Spectrum Photograph Shows
Lines That Are Made by
Vapor Only One-Fifth As
Great As That of Earth.

COMPARES THE MOON

Prof. Percival Lowell of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has just completed researches which will add much to the sum total of earthly knowledge concerning the habitability of the planet Mars. Specifically, he and his assistants have determined that water vapor exists in measurable quantities on that planet. It reveals itself to the spectrum, which it affects in the same way, though only one-fifth as much, as does that in the earth's atmosphere. This fact furnishes another argument for the contention that life exists on Mars.

At the last opposition, about a year ago, Dr. V. N. Slipher, an assistant at Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, set himself to taking photographs of the spectrum of Mars with comparison photographs from the moon on the same plate. The plates were prepared according to a method developed by Dr. Slipher and were bathed in special solutions, so that the red end of the spectrum, where the water vapor lines are, was particularly cared for.

Clue Is Reflected Light.

A technical announcement is explained as follows: The moon and planets show themselves by light reflected from themselves, which traverses the earth's atmosphere before it can be observed by astronomers. The vapor of water in the atmosphere produces certain effects on the spectrum, absorbing light, so that at certain places on the spectrum there are dark lines.

This line is where the vapor of water has robbed the spectrum, so to speak, of some of its light. The moon is a mirror reflecting the light of the sun, and, having no atmosphere, no robbery occurs during this reflection. It is during the passage of the light through the earth's atmosphere that the absorption takes place which shows in the moon's spectrum.

Through Two Atmospheres.

The light from Mars likewise passes through the earth's atmosphere, having first passed through whatever atmosphere there is about that planet. Assuming that Mars has an atmosphere, the light passing through it would be affected by absorption, then on reaching the earth's atmosphere would be affected again. This indicates, therefore, that there is enough water vapor on Mars so that when it is added to what is in the earth's atmosphere, it is noticeable. The exact value of this measurement cannot be known until some subsequent research shows how much moisture there is in the earth's atmosphere.

JURYMEN BOLT TO GET A MEAL

NEW YORK—A dozen jurors to whom had been entrusted the settling of a \$25,000 damage suit, but who allowed their appetites to get the better of their discretion, and, after "agreeing on a verdict to disagree," bolted out of the jury room in defiance of the court's orders and satisfied their hunger in a near-by hotel, were arraigned before Justice Frederick E. Crane in Part I. of the Federal supreme court to tell why they shouldn't be punished for contempt.

When asked by the court which one of their number was responsible for the innovation, each juror solemnly raised a finger and pointed at a companion. "He did it," said one and all. The case went to the jury at 2.30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and the jury bolted at 6 p.m.

OUSTS A MASTER; EXONERATES ONE

George A. Perkins of Cambridge has been removed from office as master in chancery by Governor Guild, who acted with consent of the executive council, and George Stanley Harvey of Malden, also a master in chancery, has been exonerated as the result of an investigation of alleged connection with "straw-bail" men.

The removal of Mr. Perkins is due directly to a series of thefts and larcenies committed in various parts of the state and to the discoveries that in many instances the bail tendered as bonds for the temporary liberation of pickpockets and crooks was discovered to be unstable, although accepted by certain masters in chancery.

Believing that certain of the masters in chancery knew what they were doing when they accepted the bondsman in certain of these cases, the Governor and council decided to hold an investigation.

LODGE TO SPEAK ON BILL.

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge gave notice that next Wednesday he will speak on the Brownsville affair, a bill to authorize the re-enlistment of soldiers of the 25th infantry, who were discharged without honor by the President, being made a special order for that day.

DE THAL IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG.—M. De Thal, second secretary of the Russian embassy at Washington, has arrived here on leave of absence. He has been in conference with Foreign Minister Iswolsky.

Wonders at Success of Country Boys

NEW YORK—In an address delivered here Dr. John H. Finley president of the City College, spoke on the success of country boys, says the Sun. Among other things he said:

"I have often wondered why the country boy proves so successful. It is not his physique; not his intellect nor because he has dwelt in the midst of the eternal mysteries of creation and growth. The city boy has seen 'the skyscrapers built. Electricity has been explained to him. He has not the awe of it as the country boy has for the bolt from the sky. This is the disadvantage of the city boy—the unquiet and pettiness and narrowness which bring home to him that he is swallowed up in the crowd, an insignificant atom in the throng. These are the forces which show the boy his limitations. And the great spaces magnify the importance of the country boy."

AUSTRIA RESUMES TURKISH PARLEY

Pressure From Germany Believed to Have Caused
Further Negotiations After
Interview Was Broken Off.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Under what is believed to be pressure from Germany, Marquis Pallavicini, Austrian minister to Turkey, has resumed negotiations with the Turkish foreign office for a settlement of the indemnity question.

These negotiations were broken off Wednesday, owing to the wide difference between Austria's offer and Turkey's demand, and their resumption is considered proof that outside pressure was brought to bear on Austria.

The action is in keeping with Thursday's dispatch that Chancellor von Buol of Germany had advised foreign minister Aehrenthal of Austria to make a settlement as speedily as possible, though this report is still denied at the German foreign office.

Simultaneous with this "peace omen," however, it is learned that Austria has called out additional reserves in several provinces and is arranging to transport 60,000 troops by steamer to Cattaro.

Emperor Franz Josef is also strengthening Austria's Russian frontier.

AUSTRIAN NOTE CONCILIATORY.

ST. PETERSBURG—Austria's reply to the Russian note regarding the Balkan conference is far more conciliatory than was expected, according to the consensus of opinion of Russian diplomats. Instead of standing incorrigibly against any consideration of her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the note, it is stated, declares Austria's willingness to participate in a preliminary exchange of views with European chancelleries to agree upon the scope of this phase of the conference.

Russia Did Not Consent.

That Russia never consented to Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, will be one of the chief declarations in Foreign Minister Iswolsky's forthcoming address to the Duma.

The address says that Russia, England and France hold similar views regarding the Balkan conference proposals and contend that the Balkan states should be compensated by Austria. Iswolsky asserts that Russia is striving to keep Serbia and Montenegro quiet.

He admits that Russia favors an alliance of the Balkan states, but denies the rumor that Russia will seek to dominate such an alliance.

ANTI-SEDITION BILL IS PASSED IN INDIA

CALCUTTA—Under rush proceedings, the India council has passed the bill providing for the summary trial and execution of persons guilty of sedition. The bill was introduced Thursday, and the need of such a law was considered so imperative that it was pushed through with all possible speed. The viceroys immediately signed the bill and it is now effective throughout southern India. The viceroys is empowered to extend its scope wherever he deems it necessary.

The bill even makes members of anti-government societies subject to punishment. It abolished juries in sedition cases and establishes a special court of three English judges. Scores of executions are expected under its provisions in the near future.

EXPERTS EXPECT BIG STEEL TRADE

NEW YORK.—The vanguard of steel and iron manufacturers who will attend the dinner to be given at the Waldorf tonight by ex-Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Corporation, are in this city, and several informal conferences were held.

The steel men all said that they regarded the outlook in the trade as encouraging, but declared that no decided improvement in the steel situation had taken place. The failure of the consumers to come into the market to any great extent they attributed to the tariff agitation, and all thought that there would be a reduction in the duties on steel.

J. B. M'PHERSON FOR SECRETARY.

The committee of five appointed by President Tuttle at the meeting of the executive board of the New England ice federation has engaged John B. M'Pheron, of Cambridge, to conduct the work of the federation this winter during the absence of Secretary Robbins.

WOMAN'S CHECKS QUESTIONED.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Bearing cards inscribed "Clara Carter, Memorial Hospital, Monroe, Mich.," a woman is in custody here today on suspicion of being a check swindler. As Clara Hayes, she is said to have victimized two merchants here. She admitted her identity and confessed to passing three checks on local merchants.

Christmas Gifts

NOTHING IS MORE ACCEPTABLE, AND OF SO LASTING MEMORY OF THE GIVER, THAN A USEFUL ARTICLE OF WEARING APPAREL.

Furs

MINK MUFFS
\$25.00, 30.00, 37.50, 52.50
75.00

MINK NECKPIECES
\$16.75, 25.00, 32.50, 45.00
85.00

LYNX MUFFS
\$18.75, 25.00, 35.00, 44.00,
60.00

LYNX NECKPIECES
\$15.00, 22.50, 29.00, 35.00,
50.00

FOX MUFFS
\$18.50, 15.75, 19.50, 22.50,
25.00

FOX NECKPIECES
\$12.00, 18.00, 21.00, 25.00,
27.50

PONY FUR COATS
\$25.00, 35.00, 57.50, 75.00,
88.00

SABLE SQUIRREL COATS
\$65.00, 78.00, 95.00, 117.50,
145.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS
\$120.00, 142.50, 160.00
(Made to Measure Without Extra Charge.)

ALASKA SEAL COATS
\$650.00, 850.00, 1150.00
(Made to Measure Without Extra Charge.)

MINK COATS
\$475.00, 575.00, 750.00
(Made to Measure Without Extra Charge.)

Waists

OF LACE
\$4.75, 5.90, 6.90, 7.90, 10.75

OF MESSALINE
\$5.50, 6.90, 7.25, 10.75, 11.75

OF TAFFETA
\$4.90, 5.50, 7.25, 8.50, 9.00

OF CHIFFON
\$7.25, 10.25, 15.25, 16.50

OF LINEN
\$1.90, 2.25, 2.90, 3.50, 5.25

OF LINEN
(Hand Embroidered)
\$2.90, 4.25, 5.00, 6.90

OF LAWN
\$1.00, 1.75, 1.90, 2.25, 5.50

OF CREPE
\$1.90, 3.50, 5.90, 13.75,
14.75

Silk Petticoats
ALL COLORS
\$3.65, 4.65, 6.25, 7.90, 10.00,
15.00

Evening Garments

NEW CAPES
\$22.50, 29.50, 40.00

NEW COATS
\$22.50, 32.50, 45.00, 55.00

Note—Any Waist or Petticoat purchased of us before January 1, 1909, will be put into a special Christmas box, if you so request. (No extra charge for box.)

Meyer Jonasson
& Co.

Tremont and Boylston Sts.
Boston, Mass.

Dorothy Vernon

The American Perfume

THIS exquisitely dainty perfume bottle, put up in a handsome emb

Leading Events in Athletic World — Baseball Magnates Meet

BAY STATE CLUBS NOT TO APPLY FOR GOLF TOURNEYS

Meeting Called to Decide on Location of Championship Meets—Amendments to the Constitution Proposed.

TO ELECT OFFICERS

NEW YORK—Announcements have been sent out for the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, to be held at Sherry's, Jan. 8, together with a number of applications for the championship of 1909 and a notice of proposed amendments to the constitution. Officers for the year will also be elected, in accordance with the report of the nominating committee, the nominee for president being Herbert Jaques of the Country Club, Brookline.

Applications for the amateur championship have been filed by the Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill., and by the Deal (N. J.) Golf and Country Club, also an applicant last year. For the open championship the applicants are the Englewood (N. J.) Golf Club, and the Chicago Golf Club. The one application for the women's championship is from the Country Club of Lakewood, N. J. The Lakewood golfers in the former and present clubs have been identified with the U. S. G. A. since 1895, but have not asked for a championship before. An offer for any of the championships is made by the Nassau Country Club of Long Island.

No Bay state club applied. The following amendments to the constitution are proposed by J. W. McKinley of the Columbia Golf Club, Washington, D. C., and they will be voted on at the meeting.

Resolved, that the membership of the United States Golf Association shall consist of active and associate clubs; the active clubs to be those now known as associate and the associate to be those now known as allied, and that the constitution of the association be amended and changed accordingly.

Resolved, that the constitution of the U. S. G. A. be and is hereby amended by omitting art. 6, and by renumbering each succeeding article by giving one number lower to supply the omission.

The second amendment is to cancel the present system of nominating the officers. This is now done by a committee of three appointed by the executive committee in June of each year, the ticket being mailed to each club 30 days before the annual meeting. There has never been an opposition ticket. In the first years of the association the executive committee made the nominations. No substitute for article 6 is submitted, and if passed the amendment would make nominations at the opening meeting in order.

GYMNASTIC TEAM WORKING HARD

Captain Gott Has a Large Squad Out for Technology—Hope to Be Represented in Intercollegiate Meet.

The candidates for the gymnastic team of Massachusetts Institute of Technology are now hard at work preparing for the coming contests. Herbert S. Gott '10, captain of this year's team, comes from Cheshire, Eng., and has been a member of the team for two years, doing exceptionally good work. He hopes to make the Tech squad an intercollegiate team this year. In former years the institute gymnastic teams have given only private exhibitions, and gymnastic week has been a minor branch of Tech's athletics. The regular exhibition will be held in January, but in addition matches with other teams have been arranged.

The men have been working for some time under the direction of the gymnasium instructor, Winfield C. Towne, and Assistant Harold A. Bruce. There are a number of the old men back and the new material is promising. The compulsory physical training regulations instituted with the freshman class this fall have developed a large number of new men for varsity work.

HARVARD TO HAVE FENCING MEETS

Candidates for the Harvard fencing teams have been busy at work in the basement of the Hemenway gymnasium under the charge of M. Pianelli, since Nov. 30. A number of men have been out regularly and there seems to be good prospects of having a strong team.

Inter-class contests are to be held early in February and the men who show up the best in these matches will be selected for the varsity team. The intercollegiate championships come in the latter part of March. Harvard has also arranged for dual meets with West Point and Annapolis and a triangular meet with Yale and Technology, the latter to take place early in April.

FRESHMEN OUT FOR CLASS EIGHT. SYRACUSE—In response to the first call for candidates for the freshman crews by Coach Ten Eyck over 100 men put in their appearance at the training quarters this week. This is the largest number to turn out since Syracuse has been a factor in the annual regatta on the Hudson and Mr. Ten Eyck is much pleased with the apparent enthusiasm displayed. Last year only 65 responded to the call. The coming season is being looked forward to as the most successful one in the history of rowing at Syracuse. Candidates are now being tried out in the rowing tank in the big new gymnasium.

TYDEMAN LEADS CORNELL ELEVEN. ITHACA, N. Y.—Arthur Tydeman, whose brilliant work as left half-back of the Cornell eleven brought him into football prominence this season, has been elected captain of next year's varsity team. He is a junior from Bloomfield, N. J., and is a student in the School of Mechanical Engineering.

SEEKS TO REGAIN LOST CHAMPIONSHIP.



J. P. WILLETT'S '09, Captain Harvard Hockey Team.

HOCKEY TEAM HAS REAL PRACTISE

Candidates for Varsity Team Now Working on the Ice—Many Report to Captain Willett.

The Harvard hockey team held its second practise of the season on Hammonds pond, Brookline, Thursday afternoon. About 35 men reported, and a scrimmage followed which lasted 30 minutes. The play was fast and snappy, though there was at all times a lack of team play, which was to be expected from the team so early in the season. Coach Winsor was on hand to start the season.

When the scrimmage was over, the forwards were given practise against the defense, and Winsor showed them a few things about handling their sticks and individual work. On the side of the pond the freshman squad of about 30 men were put through about the same work by Earl Cates, manager of the varsity team.

The line-up at the beginning of the scrimmage was as follows:

Leslie, Le... Paine
Seamans, Le... Hicks
Gardner, Le... Dole
Rice, Le... Briggs
Ford, Le... Foster
Robinson, Le... Sampson
Beals, Le... Washburn

Two of the five rinks on Soldiers' Field were nearly finished Thursday, and as soon as the ground freezes a little deeper the water will be turned on. There will be five rinks this year. Capt. J. P. Willett, '09, and Manager K. S. Cates, '09, of the varsity team, will go to New York this evening to represent Harvard in the meeting of the Intercollegiate Hockey League. The purpose of the meeting is to shift the schedule around a little, and to discuss some changes in the rules.

CLASS TEAMS AFTER TITLE

About fifty candidates for the four Harvard class basketball teams have been practicing in the Hemenway Gymnasium for the past two weeks in preparation for the class series. The first game will be played this afternoon between the freshmen and the sophomores. The seniors will play the juniors Saturday at 3 and the winners of these two matches will play Monday to decide the class championship. The members of the champion team will receive cups and sweaters with their class numerals. The teams are pretty evenly matched so that it is difficult to forecast the winner; but the sophomores seem to have slightly the best chances, although the freshmen have a good team.

After the final class game Monday, basketball practice will be discontinued until after Christmas. Practice for the university team will begin January 4, the day that college reopens. Since the management did not secure Prior of Brown as coach, G. W. Greinert, the ex-Dartmouth player, is talked of for that position. His appointment is held by the athletic committee now. Should they refuse to sanction a professional coach, H. V. Amberg '08, now in the Law School, and C. Almy, '08, who lives in Cambridge, will probably be the graduate coaches.

BASKETBALL RESULTS

East Boston High 28, Charlestown High 27.
Attleboro 20, East Boston A. A. 11.
Reading High 30, Tufts M. S. '12 13.

Bowling Results

GILT EDGE LEAGUE.

	1	2	3	Totals
Commercial	896	822	842	2560
Arlington Boat	837	797	736	2370
Dudley	792	781	840	2413
Newtowne	806	768	825	2399

PLAY UNDER MITCHELL SYSTEM. The American Whist Club held a tournament last night under the Mitchell system. The following teams finished plus:

NORTH AND SOUTH.
N. S. Kelly and H. H. Ward, 4
J. D. Dunbar and J. P. Richardson, 3
S. H. Clinton and J. C. Jones, 2
J. Greenwood and A. J. Parley, 1
F. B. Dana and J. M. Adams, 1
EAST AND WEST.
W. S. Dow and H. F. Wilson, 7
E. N. Boyden and L. C. Jacques, 6
J. R. Bowker and E. Curtis, 3
W. G. Morey and J. T. Slade, 2
G. Eaton and E. E. Buxie, 2
D. V. Goodwin and J. Matthews, 1

TO HOLD CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS. The Brookline Gymnasium Athletic Association has arranged for two cross-country runs. The first will be a two-mile run for Brookline schoolboys under 16 years of age, to be held Saturday, Dec. 19. Cups and other prizes will be given the first five finishers. The following week it is expected that a four-mile run for Brookline high school boys will be given.

FOOTBALL TEAMS SHOULD ABANDON SECRET PRACTISE

Side Line Coaching and Training Behind Closed Gates Are Objectionable Features of College Game.

CONTEST OF COACHES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—There are two features of football training and playing as practised by the larger college eleven which have come quite prominently to the attention of the followers of the game during the past year. They are the practise of holding secret sessions toward the close of the playing season and the coaching of teams during a contest by the coaches.

It was a noteworthy fact that both the Harvard and the Yale teams were penalized in their annual contest for side-line coaching. It was the first time in years that such a penalty has been inflicted in a big game, and it is to be hoped that another occasion may not arise.

The Yale Alumni Weekly makes a few pertinent remarks regarding the practise of coaching a team from the sidelines. It says:

"Occasionally a team, or one man on the team, will take matters into their own hands, and win the game, and prove the wisdom of the prevailing automation system. That is a good deal more like good sport than the pulling of strings from the coaches' benches on the puppets in uniform on the field.

Captain Should Be Competent. "Any man able enough to be a football captain would be capable of running his own game. Before football came to be the highly organized game that it is today there was a good deal more individual initiative on the field than there is now, and it was better for the game that it was so.

"The match at Springfield that was won by a Yale halfback, who abandoned a prearranged play while it was in action and shot around a Harvard end for a touchdown on his own sudden inspiration, and the action of a Yale fullback this year at Princeton in taking a losing game into his own hands and winning it are better examples of the way the sport should be run than the multitudinous incidents that the press of each season tells, of games which were won not by the team on the field, but by the coaches on the benches."

Too Much Secret Practise. While there has not been as much secret practise held this year as in former ones, most of the larger colleges resorted to it during the last two weeks of the season. In discussing this feature of the game the same paper says: "We have a notion that the secret practise tradition was more or less over-

done again this season. The long period of sessions behind closed gates is said by those who do not agree with us on this point to be necessary in order to work up plays that, from their sudden uncovering in a final game, will first bewilder and eventually, given time, beat an adversary. Yet, when the final game annually comes to be played, what do we see of this anticipated and hopefully awaited befuddlement of the nervously expectant adversary?

"Kaleidoscopic, eye-dazzling plays? Not at all. Straight, old-fashioned football. Now, if the idea of secret practise were to prepare an opponent for a dazzling exhibition of new-fangled attacks and actually lick him by straight football, there would be some strategic basis for the long season of secret practise. Secret practise could then be used to fool a rival team by very reason of the fact that it was not used for the purpose advertised. But it is not used for that purpose. To a very great extent it simply acts to close the gates to the naturally interested undergraduates and to make too much of a business of beating the opponent."

As the game is being played by the larger college teams it is a contest of coaches rather than of players. The team which is taught the best football and has the best coaches to say when a certain play shall be made is the one that has the advantage today. The time will probably never return when the captain will be his own coach, trainer and leader, as was the case in the early nineties, but it would certainly improve the game if some step were taken in that direction next year.

FEW CONTESTS UNTIL NEW YEAR

Cornell Not So Interested in Basketball Owing to Dissolution of the Intercollegiate League.

ITHACA—With the exception of cross-country running, athletics at Cornell for the past couple of weeks have been at a standstill. Owing to the dissolution of the intercollegiate basketball league among the big colleges last year interest in the game will not be so great this season. But Cornell will have one of the fastest teams in her history. Captain Crosby and his men are practising daily under D. W. Haggerty, the new coach who hails from Canada. A squad of 50 men is trying for the team. A couple of games will be played in Ithaca and during Christmas week a New England trip will be made.

A fine schedule of games has been arranged for the hockey team. During Christmas vacation games will be played at New Haven, West Point, Albany, New York, Boston, Troy, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The varsity team will be made up of Captain Yohle, Matchner, Jones and Vincent.

Coach Courtney announces that crew work will begin immediately after the Christmas vacation period and the work of rounding out eight for the Foughkeepsie regatta in June will be under way.

HARMONY VISIT BY AMERICANS

Closing Sessions of Baseball Magnates Held in New York Hotel for Interchange of Good Fellowship.

NEW YORK—The American League, in Thursday's session passed two important resolutions and then adjourned to the call of the chair.

One rule provides that on a wild throw over first or third base the runner shall be entitled to only one extra base. Herebefore a runner could complete the circuit if the ball went into the bleachers.

Another rule was passed providing that the umpires should report forty minutes before each game for the practise period and have full charge of the teams during that time. The practise period was divided into thirty minutes for the home team and ten minutes for the visitors.

Another resolution was adopted making it compulsory on home clubs to have an indicator on the scoreboard to show the batting order, the position of players and the man at bat.

Charles W. Sommers was re-elected vice-president of the league, and the board of directors was selected from the representatives of the Detroit, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Washington clubs.

The National league had a protracted session, which was not adjourned until nearly 7 o'clock, to meet again today.

One pleasant feature of the session was a visit from President Ban Johnson and the full roster of American league delegates, who had just finished their own session at the Wolcott. They were heartily welcomed by the National league delegates, and on invitation President Johnson addressed the meeting.

August Herrmann then moved that in view of the American league having broken away from its established custom of holding its meeting in Chicago, to hold it here, the National league should hold its spring meeting in Chicago. Harry Pulliam seconded the motion, and it was passed unanimously, after which the visitor retired.

FIELD CONTESTS NEXT WEEK.

A set of games will be held in the baseball cage on Soldiers' Field next Thursday open to all candidates for the field events. No track events will be held until after the Christmas recess. A meeting of all candidates for the track teams has been called for the Monday after college opens. It will be held in the Union and Trainers Dohovan and Quinn will outline the work for the coming spring. Actual training will be begun the next day. An outdoor track is to be built on Holmes field as usual.

DINEEN STILL IN LEAD.

DETROIT, Mich.—After 42 hours of the international go-as-you-please race, which started at Light Guard armory Monday, the remaining contestants stood as follows:

Dineen 223 miles 13 laps; Prouty 218-1; Davis 199-7; Loeslein 195-10; Shelton 190-5; Feeney, 185-13; Kluberantz 178-8; Day 178-2; Teagle 168-6; Ownby 152-13.

SIBERIAN EXPORTS OF PRODUCTS ARE ON THE INCREASE

London Likes Its Butter and Mutton, and Products of Its Mines Make Big Item in Foreign Commerce.

CROPS UNCERTAIN

Siberia is not the terrible arid wilderness that popular fancy has delighted to paint it, for, according to the Journal of the American Asiatic Association, butter, eggs, salmon, beef, mutton, pork, gold, coal, lumber, hides and furs constitute part of its commercial output, and the country has not begun to be developed yet. In fact, it has been scarcely touched.

Natural conditions prevail largely in Siberia, so that crops respond to climatic influences. The yield in a good year is two or three times what it is in a poor year. In 1900 19,727,000 acres of land were estimated to be cultivated, and 11,625,000 under crops.

Exports of Butter.

Siberian exports of dairy products are increasing rapidly and there is a most promising future before them. In 1898 4000 buckets of butter, each containing 36 pounds, were sent to the London market as an experiment. The experiment succeeded. In 1901 30,000 buckets of butter a week were sent to the same destination. The Tomsk district is the great butter producing region, the pasture there being so rich that the milk contains 7 per cent of butter fat.

Siberian mutton has proved its worth, likewise, in the fastidious London market. Its success has showed it to be good enough to compete with the famous Iceland mutton and there is likelihood that in the future it will become an important factor in the markets of western Europe.

Fisheries Are Important.

The fisheries of the Amur and other streams are highly important. Salmon abound in the Amur and are utilized in

great quantities, but as yet the salmon fishing industry is merely in its infancy. The amount of preserved fish exported from Siberia grew from 640 tons in 1899 to 2000 tons in 1902. The first canning establishment in Asiatic Russia was opened at Omsk in 1902 but this field has not been developed extensively yet. The high prices of salt and tin plate, combined with a lack of skilled labor in this line are holding back the canned fish industry.

Hides Exports Large.

The exports of hides and skins increased from 2800 tons in 1899 to 5200 tons in 1902. Of 1600 tons of Siberian eggs sent out of the country annually many find their way to the London market.

The coniferous forest zone yields increasing quantities of timber each year. January 1, 1906, the state forests of Asiatic Russia covered 650,687,497 acres. Mining has the greatest future of all. Gold is the chief product at present, but as yet the yield is unknown. The output of Siberian coal, chiefly from the province of Akmolinsk, rose from 660,770 tons in 1902 to 1,325,400 tons in 1905. More and more foreign capital is becoming interested in Siberian mines and American miners are prospecting for minerals.

CHARLESTOWN OUT FOR CHEAPER GAS

People in Charlestown have started a fight for cheaper gas. Although that is a part of the city of Boston, and the residents of Boston proper have 80-cent gas, the people of Charlestown are compelled to pay \$1 per 1000 feet for gas.

The movement is headed by Joseph A. Dolf, of No. 188 Main street, Charlestown. He will present a petition to the gas commissioners asking a cut in the price of gas.

"I fail to see," said Mr. Dolf, "why we should pay \$1 for gas while the people of Boston proper get it for 80 cents. We are a part of Boston and entitled to the same rate."

Thursday evening, Dec. 17, there is to be an interesting meeting of the members of the Boston City Club when they will listen to several speakers on the subject of "Live Issues in Our Public Schools." James J. Storow leads the list of speakers.

"The Triumph of Truth Over Error"



(Copyrighted 1907 by Henry B. Fuller.)

ARTIST HENRY B. FULLER'S MASTERPIECE.

Painting Portraying Christian Science Thought Which Has Been Awarded Carnegie Prize Will Be Exhibited at National Academy of Design in New York City Beginning Tomorrow.

Henry B. Fuller's painting "The Triumph of Truth Over Error" is said to be the first considerable work so far painted to portray the thought of Christian Science. Henry B. Fuller, who painted the picture, says in the Fine Arts Journal: "It has long been clear to me that, among other blessings Christian Science bestows on mankind, the inspiration for a new and vital art

is not the least; an art which shall convey to the world the healing thought embodied in her own exalted ideals; an art which, though still in a potential state, will hardly be brought into consciousness, will soon unfold fair wings in the serene atmosphere of faith."

Unlike the middle ages, Mr. Fuller says that working under the inspiration of the Christian Science thought, "the artist is free in his choice of elements."

DINNER TO CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM.

The annual dinner of the Cornell Cross-Country Club will be held in the Dutch Kitchen Saturday evening, Dec. 12. Arrangements for an elaborate affair have been made and men prominent in the affairs of the university will address the gathering.

METCALF WANTS CONGRESS TO VOTE FOUR BATTLESHIPS

(Continued From Page One.)

greater than that of any gun afloat in any other navy.

Asks Naming of Vice-Admirals.

As the officer in command of the American fleet now in the far east holds the rank of rear admiral only, he is in a position of subordination to foreign naval officers who have the rank of vice-admiral. The secretary urges that the navy should be provided with two vice-admirals.

It is desirable to lengthen the drydock authorized by Congress to be constructed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to accommodate two or more vessels at once.

Secretary Metcalf recommends that the navy yards at New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Puget Sound and Mare Island be developed to their full capacity for the repair and maintenance of ships.

Defends Bureau Workers.

The navy department being a large business organization, Mr. Metcalf suggests rearrangements of the duties of any bureau are exceedingly difficult and complex, and necessarily rest with Congress; but those who speak of the millions unnecessarily spent annually by the lack of economical administration do not realize that a comparatively small percentage of the annual budget goes for repair and maintenance of the material of the fleet.

It would be difficult to find in any large manufacturing establishment, or other industrial organization, greater coordination than exists among the heads of the great bureaus and offices of the navy department.

RIFLE PRACTISE BEING TAKEN UP BY BIG COLLEGES

The Government Interested in the Movement to Develop Shooting Among Students—Princeton Has Trophy.

HANDSOME PRIZE UP

WASHINGTON—The government is greatly interested in the encouragement of rifle practise among college students, and it has been frequently recommended that the war department should furnish medals for competition among such students. In not a few cases government arms are furnished and an allowance of ammunition is made. Among the universities and colleges which now have rifle clubs organized under the rules of and affiliated with the National Rifle Association are Columbia University, Harvard University, Cornell University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Pennsylvania, the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul; Marist College of Atlanta, University of Idaho, University of Nevada, Yale University and George Washington University.

While those interested in rifle practise do not expect this to rival baseball and football as attractive features of student life at the larger colleges and universities, nevertheless the increase of interest manifested in it, both outdoors and indoors at the colleges and universities, has been highly gratifying. Some three or four years ago a beautiful trophy was secured for the intercollegiate rifle match. This is a shield of bronze mounted on oak. The inscription is in the center and at the bottom is a book of loosely opened bronze leaves, on which the name of the winning college is inscribed, together with data concerning the team and its record. This trophy was won in 1905 by Princeton University, and in 1906 and 1908 by George Washington University of Washington, D. C. There was no contest for it in 1907.

There is a great difficulty in securing the attendance of many teams at the intercollegiate match, because it is im-

possible to hold the contest outdoors in the winter. In the summer time the students are scattered, and it is impossible to secure teams from any large number of colleges. It is expected that during the present winter correspondence matches will be held among the colleges and universities affiliated with the National Rifle Association, which may be shot on indoor ranges.

Richardson's
Xmas Gifts for Men

Smoking Jackets,
Walking Sticks,
Hats (DOMESTIC),
Bath Robes,
Lounge Wraps, ENGLISH AMERICAN
Dinner Coats,
Dress Suits,
Business Suits, BENJAMIN TAILOR
Shirts (CUSTOM),
Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Neckwear (LONDON PARIS)
Night Shirts, Collars,
Fur Coats, Caps, Gloves,
Toilet Requisites,
Gloves (IMPORTED),
Sweaters, Steamer Rugs,
Hosiery (SILK, LISLE),
Auto Togs,
Waistcoats (EVENING),
Suspenders (SILK, LISLE).

DONE UP IN INDIVIDUAL ARTISTIC GIFT BOXES.
Charles B. Hubbell, Manager.

VANCOUVER COAL BEARING STRATA WILL BE DRILLED

Stones Found in Blue Clay at Montague May Be Diamonds—Victoria Fruit Men After Orient Trade.

FINE APPLES SHOWN

VICTORIA, B. C.—It is expected that within a short time drilling operations, with the object of discovering new coal fields, will be begun in the neighborhood of Carmanah on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The engineer of a Vancouver syndicate, which holds a large number of coal prospecting licenses in this region, reports that the geological conditions are such as to warrant exploratory operations with good prospect of success. The coal-bearing strata run along the coast southward and extend under the sea, where the bulk of the deposit is believed to exist.

The rocks in this district are said to be identical with the formation found at Nanaimo and Comox, and as they are of the same geological period, they are believed to be in reality a part of the same coalfield.

Stones May Be Diamonds.

Captain Charles Miller, who recently arrived at Dawson from Whitehorse, reports the finding of what are hoped to be diamonds in the blue clay at Montague, on the overland winter road between Dawson and Whitehorse.

The Indians brought to the Yukon station at Tantalus a number of whitish stones which had been used in scratching and cutting glass, and a well-known prospector, learning of the location of the stones, obtained some specimens which have been sent to London and Paris for test.

The fact that volcanic action is traceable in that part of the country strengthens the hope that these stones may turn out to be diamonds.

Bid For Orient Apple Trade.

The fruit growers of Victoria and vicinity are about to make a bid for the oriental apple trade, and will make sample shipments to China and Japan, to be accompanied by a prominent fruit merchant who will endeavor to interest the merchants of the East in the superior quality of British Columbia fruit.

It is anticipated that this step will mark an epoch in the fruit growing industry of the province, which is yet in its infancy, and confidence is felt that a great demand will be created in the Orient for Canadian apples, where they are now practically unknown.

Last year British Columbia fruit was shown in many exhibitions in Great Britain and won the highest awards wherever shown. Notwithstanding the great distance, apples from this province have already gained a prominent place in the British market, and it is hoped to secure the same prominence in the markets of the Orient.

Canadian Road Gets Trade.

The Canadian Pacific railway is making a timely effort to secure the bulk of the Pacific freight trade. It appears that the United States railroads formerly gave a much lower rate to the sea-board on goods destined to the Orient than on domestic freights, but when the interstate commerce commission ruled that both the land and ocean rates must be published, the railroads advanced the rate on through shipments to that charged on domestic freight, as they feared objection on the part of domestic shippers if they made any discrimination.

The Canadian Pacific railway is the only railway system that has not made this advance, and as it owns its own railroad and steamship service it is in a much better position than those railroads which have to make traffic arrangements with independent steamship companies.

Japanese Lower Rates.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha line has reduced its ocean rates from the Orient to the Pacific coast to offset the advance made by the railroads, and the C. P. R. will meet this reduction, and the result is likely to be a contest for supremacy on the north Pacific route.

The Japanese line has been able to reduce its rate because of the cheaper labor it employs and the cheaper food required for its crews, but it is under the disadvantage of having to hand over its traffic to the American railways when it reaches Seattle.

The Canadian line, on the other hand, operates its own steamship lines on both the Atlantic and Pacific, which gives it a direct service over its own lines from the Orient to Liverpool; this has enabled it to develop a splendid trade in the carrying of silk and tea.

The hope of the Japanese steamship line is in the possibility of a government subsidy, which may enable it to compete more favorably with foreign companies.

CHICAGO TO HAVE A HOTEL THEATER

CHICAGO—A. L. Erlanger says that a great combination theater and hotel is to be established in a desirable central location. Mr. Erlanger says: "The details and magnitude of this will be a surprise to Chicago people."

It is presumed that the combination hotel and theater will be the center of the new Western theatrical merger.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

DOMESTIC

DETROIT, Mich.—Dineen is still leading in the six-day go-as-you-please race here.

WASHINGTON—Freight tariffs on all east-bound freight will be increased Jan. 1.

NEW YORK—Prominent artists and aeronauts are to give the Wright brothers a \$3000 gold medal.

NEW YORK—This city is within \$38,000,000 of its borrowing limit according to Comptroller Metz.

SAN FRANCISCO—Abraham Ruef, former political boss, has been convicted of bribery.

WASHINGTON—The board of engineers has reported adversely to the breakwater project at Plymouth, Mass.

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral J. E. Pillsbury, chief of the bureau of navigation, will be retired Dec. 15.

NEW YORK—The National City Bank of this city has engaged \$2,500,000 in gold for export to Paris on Saturday.

WASHINGTON—The nomination of Martin A. Knapp of New York, as chairman of the interstate commerce commission, has been confirmed by the Senate.

NEW YORK—The City Federation of Women's Clubs has undertaken to arouse the people against reckless automobilism.

WASHINGTON—A pardon has been refused deserter Magnus, whose father-in-law was the late Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland.

NEW YORK—The various copper properties of Phelps, Dodge and Co. will January 1 be merged into a new corporation capitalized at \$30,000,000.

NEW YORK—George E. Tripp of Boston has been appointed expert adviser to the receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

WASHINGTON—The war department has posted the usual reward for Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, now declared a deserter from the United States army.

WASHINGTON—A bill introduced into Congress, for an appropriation of \$25,000 for expenses of the executive office, carries an item for "new carriages and automobiles."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A campaign is in progress to have William Jennings Bryan made president of the University of Minnesota in case President Cyrus Northrop resigns.

CHICAGO—J. Pierpont Morgan says that years ago his father said to him that any man who is a "beet" on the future of this country will go broke, and that he has never been a pessimist in spite of panics and temporary reverses.

HOLYOKE—It is reported that the recent visit here of President Mollen of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Company may be for the purpose of planning an extension of the Holyoke & Westfield railroad to Granby.

CANADIANS URGE REAL HUMANITY

Society of New York at the Twelfth Annual Dinner Would Solve the World's Great Problems.

NEW YORK—The Canadian Society of New York held its 12th annual dinner at Delmonico's. Flags of Great Britain were draped all over the walls of the dining room with the flags of the United States, and this conjunction of national ensigns was mingled with hearty good feeling for the adopted country of most of the guests.

Robert Cooper Smith of Montreal, an eminent Canadian lawyer, while he didn't advocate any breaking down of the tariff walls or combination of the two countries in one government, wanted to know why they couldn't and shouldn't be combined in a great work of humanizing the world at large.

Future of Canada.

He had been telling reminiscences of the recent Canadian election, and from that branched out to the magnificent future of Canada as the Canadians saw it.

"But the twentieth century," he went on, "belongs to that nation which can best solve the problems of democracy; which can have the best laws, properly administered; which can bring into being the most humanitarian methods of dealing with the great problems afforded by our complex life; which can best realize the ideal of the unity of the state."

Lesson of Civil War.

On American soil, he said, there was brought about "one of the greatest triumphs of modern times—successful mediation between two warring nations." King Edward had done much for peace, and why shouldn't the world see the two countries, blood brothers, working together along those lines—reading the same books, enacting similar laws for the working out of the same big problems, growing together and heading the world?

NEW ENGLAND

CHELSEA—The strike in the Walton & Logan shoe factory has been ended by the firm's recognition of the union.

STORRS, Conn.—A 20-year experiment in cows' feed has been begun to discover the effect of high and low feeding.

GREENFIELD, Mass.—A new factory for the manufacture of woodworking tools is to be built here.

DEXTER, Me.—At the session of the Maine Dairy Association here milking machines were tried, with complete success.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—President Eliot of Harvard University was the guest of honor at the Lawrence Harvard Club dinner.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Clarence S. Angell has been appointed temporary receiver of the Aspinwall Hardware Company of this city.

MECHANICSVILLE, Conn.—The woolen mills of the French River Manufacturing Company have started on a day and night schedule. Four hundred hands are affected.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—The treasury department has decided on the lot at the corner of North Main and Bridge streets as the site for the new \$15,000 federal building for this place.

PORTLAND, Me.—The customs officials here are keeping sharp watch to see that none of the flotsam of a wrecked Nova Scotia lumber bark is brought ashore without payment of duty.

FOREIGN

ST. PETERSBURG—The prize court is giving a final hearing on the British steamer Oldhamia, taken in the Russo-Japanese war.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Nobel peace prizes have been awarded to K. P. Aronsson of Sweden and M. F. Bajer of Denmark.

VIENNA—The Austrian budget calls for an increase of but \$3,200,000 over last year for military armaments, which does not look warlike.

PARIS—The French government has reconsidered its attitude toward President Castro of Venezuela and will take up negotiations with him.

MESSINA, Sicily—Severe earth shocks were felt at Mont Albano on Thursday. A number of public and private buildings were damaged.

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The ship canal has been deepened uniformly to 28 feet, enabling any vessel in the merchant service to approach the city.

LINCOLN, via Badajoz—Fearful as the result of the discovery of another plot, King Manuel, it was learned today, is keeping within the palace walls. Scores of arrests have been made.

BERLIN—A speaker in the Reichstag declared that David Jayne Hill, the present American ambassador, is welcome in Germany and that the German people never objected to him.

LEAVES MONEY TO UNITARIANS. Mary C. Green, in her will filed in the probate office leaves \$2000 to the American Unitarian Association. There are a number of small private bequests.

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET, "The Third Degree."
COLONIAL, "The Great Divide."
MAJESTIC, "The Merry Widow and the Devil."
PARK, "Hook of Holland."
TREMONT, "The Merry Widow."
BOSTON, "The Heart of Maryland."
KEITH'S, Vaudeville.
ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE, "The Earl of Paquet."

ALL THAT'S NEW

AND THE

BEST OF THE OLD

FOR

Christmas Gifts

NOVELTIES A LEGION

25c. to \$25.00

N. G. Wood & Sons

Jewelers and Silversmiths

128 TREMONT ST.

Opp. Park St. Subway Station

NEWS ITEMS FROM GREATER BOSTON

Framed resolutions expressing the appreciation of the sympathy and support received at the hands of Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., during his term as governor, were formally presented to Governor Guild by representatives of the State Branch, A. F. of L., at the State House Thursday. The resolutions were adopted at the state convention in Lowell some weeks ago and were presented by State President Philip H. Sweet of Boston, accompanied by other state officers.

In a report to the mayor and council the finance commission of the city of Boston has recommended the discontinuance of the operation of stone crushers by the city. The report says that the crusher run as an experiment in Brighton has demonstrated that the city loses \$100,000 a year by the operation.

Civil service examinations were held at the Federal building on Thursday for the positions of wharf examiner at the custom house, and for machinist's apprentice at the Watertown arsenal. Forty-nine men took the examinations, 31 for the custom house position and the remainder for the place at the Watertown arsenal.

The task of weighing New England's mail matter has been completed after three months' work, and it is now expected it will take another month to complete the figures. The weighing of the mail has to be done every three years and from the figures secured, an average is taken making the basis on which the common carriers make a rate for the carrying of the mails.

Of the 146 candidates for the 75 places in the common council but three candidates are endorsed by the Good Government Association, according to the report which they issued on Thursday evening. Two candidates are positively opposed by the association, one being a Democrat from Ward 8, while the other is a Republican from Ward 21.

Conrad H. Brown, a 15-year-old boy living at 407 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, was rescued from drowning in Mud-die river Thursday, by Harry L. Marshall, a chauffeur, who saw the lad break through the ice.

Members of the Congressional Medal of Honor Association of New England met at the American House Thursday evening for their annual banquet. The dinner was also a celebration of the 75th birthday of the president, Col. Francis S. Hesselbine.

DENOUNCES WAR IN BRAZIL TALK

Prof. Ferri Makes Appeal in Lectures In Which He Predicts Peaceful Solution of South American Problems.

SAO PAULO, Brazil.—An unexpected factor for peace in South America's guest, Prof. Enrico Ferri of the University of Pisa, Italy, who is giving a number of stirring lectures on the abolition of war.

The distinguished savant, who is a leader of the Socialist party in Italy and whose speeches in the Italian Chamber of Deputies have more than once determined the course of legislation, is everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Relations With Italy.

The large and prosperous Italian colony in Brazil and the Argentine Republic has created intimate relations between South America and Italy, and when Prof. Ferri recently lectured in the local Polytechnic, the theatre was packed with a cosmopolitan gathering and he received a tremendous ovation.

At the present juncture when war between Brazil and the Argentine Republic is talked about and the two nations are preparing for exceptionally heavy armaments, Prof. Ferri's message of peace made a profound and grateful impression.

Denounces "Armed Peace."

He reviewed the history of war from cannibalism to the present time and especially denounced the so-called "armed peace"; he predicted a peaceful solution of the seeming difficulties between the two nations, similar to the satisfactory and lasting arrangement arrived at between Chile and Argentina.

He rose to a wonderful height of eloquence when he declared that war and legitimate competition would eventually take the place of the barbarity of war.

STRIKE CRIPPLES HAVANA HOTELS

HAVANA—Hotel service in Havana is badly crippled as the result of the inauguration of a strike of cooks and waiters in the Hotels Pasaje and Inglaterra. The strike resulted from the failure of the hotel proprietors to recognize their employees' union.

The employees at the Louvre, Trocha and Miramar are expected to join the strike.

The strikers will attempt to have all foreign strike breakers deported under the contract labor law.

INSURANCE LAWS PROVE TOO STRICT

New York Chamber of Commerce Endeavors to Modify or Annul Certain Provisions in Empire State.

NEW YORK—The New York Chamber of Commerce has instituted a movement to bring about, if possible, a modification if not a nullification of the restrictive provisions of the insurance laws of the Empire state. In a resolution passed at a recent meeting the body besought Gov. Hughes to appoint a commission to consider the matter of amending the new laws, in view of what, in the language of the resolution, is called "the changed conditions of the insurance world."

This action of the Chamber of Commerce marks the entry of the banking interests into the campaign against the insurance laws. It has been understood that the three big insurance companies—and also some of the smaller ones—inspired the protests which have been issued by such officials as President Kingsley of the New York Life, who kept before the public assiduously during the state political campaign just passed. President Kingsley's attitude was that Gov. Hughes was guilty of inconsistency in drafting a law limiting the amount of insurance which a company may write annually, when he had attacked Mr. Bryan's scheme of limiting the output of interstate corporations.

The support of the financial interests of this campaign was a matter of conjecture at the time, but the action of the Chamber of Commerce brings them out clearly. In spite of the restrictions complained of, the insurance companies are doing a more than usually prosperous business. The three big companies, within the past two years, have earned such a surplus that they have been able to charge off ten million dollars to depreciation of securities, and still pay the largest dividends in their history.

ROCHESTER PLANS CENTENARY. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Plans are being made for the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Rochester in 1810 and it is proposed to erect a monument to Colonel Nathaniel Rochester the founder of the city. Colonel Rochester was active as an officer in the Revolution.

FARMS FOR MANY TO BE OPENED UP IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Government Has Arranged to Place Millions of Acres of Fertile Soil at Disposal of Homesteaders.

AVAILABLE IN 1909

WASHINGTON—Uncle Sam, at the last session of Congress made preliminary arrangements to give farms to over 16,000 persons, and the people of South Dakota want them as soon as possible.

They will be carved out of the Standing Rock and Cheyenne river reservations in that state, and 2,600,000 acres of good land will be given away as soon as the preliminaries can be attended to. They will not be actually donated; the land must be appraised and sold; but in fact it will amount to almost a donation.

The opening of this immense tract—said to be the last great area which the government will have at its disposal for homesteading purposes—illustrates the fate of the Great American Desert. Two generations ago everything west of the Mississippi was the desert. Then the demarcation line moved along, and everything west of the Missouri, as far as the Cascade mountains, was desert.

Then states grew up in the desert, and great cities flourished, and the desert was driven into close quarters. Finally the Bad Lands of South Dakota became a sort of last stronghold of the theory that a great American desert really existed. Parcel by parcel these were taken up and turned into thrifty farms.

Still, the Standing Rock and Cheyenne reservations, inhabited by some thousands of Indians, were regarded as hopeless. One day the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road announced that it would build to the Pacific coast, and that its line would pass squarely through these lands. Then people began wondering if they were worth while. The result was that it was suddenly discovered that they, too, were good lands, and that they needed nothing but attention.

The last session of Congress passed an act for opening 2,600,000 acres of these reservations to settlement in 1909. The government must buy them from the Indians and then in turn sell them to settlers.

JORDAN MARSH CO

Remember: This store carries only such merchandise as will give satisfactory service. The undesirable, disappointing, trashy article has no place in our stocks.

This Great Furniture Store

Has Seven Large Floors Crowded With Gift Suggestions

With assortments at their best and every article of a quality that spells satisfaction, it is little wonder that our furniture section is the Mecca of hundreds of eager purchasers these early December days. The well known lowness of Jordan pricing, however, is being fully appreciated and has materially helped in establishing a new high record here for furniture selling. Such values as told of today are not easy to duplicate.



THE PARLOR ROCKER pictured on the left is made on plain, attractive lines, and is very comfortable, owing to the shaped seat and curved back. In mahogany finish, and reasonably priced at 7.50

THE TEA TABLE illustrated on the right is made of solid mahogany with inlaid stripe. It occupies but little space when not in use, closing to a width of but eight inches. An excellent value at 25.00

MISSION ARM CHAIRS—Large size, soft, Spanish leather seat and back cushion, adjustable back 15.00

MUSIC CABINETS—Solid mahogany, bevelled door frame, curved legs 19.00

MUSIC CABINETS—Mahogany front, sliding shelves 7.50

MAHOGANY TEA TABLES—22-inch round depressed top with inlaid stripe, large shelf, curved feet 8.50

MAHOGANY PEDESTAL—Heavy fluted column, 14-inch round top, carved feet 11.00

MAHOGANY PARLOR CABINETS—Rounded glass door, mirrors in back and bottom, glass shelves, curved legs 35.00

SMOKERS' STANDS—Small size with mahogany column and brass top 2.00

TEA TRAYS—Of mahogany, wood rim, inlaid center, 14in.x24in. oval shape 5.00

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS—Small size chairs of solid mahogany, with wood seat 1.75

MAHOGANY DESK CHAIRS—19 inches high, shaped wood seats, plain narrow backs 6.00

PIANO CHAIRS—Adjustable wood seats, turned legs, brass claw and ball feet 5.00

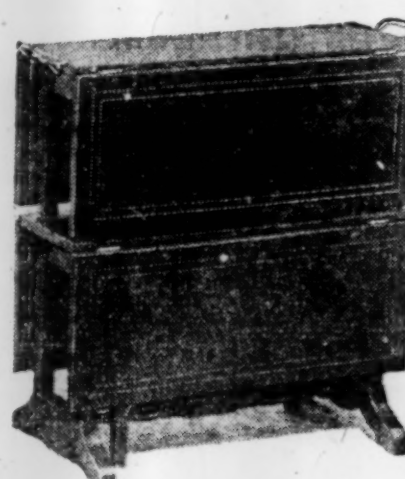
FOOT RESTS—Colonial design, solid mahogany, upholstered in green haircloth 6.00

BOOK RACKS—Of mahogany, telescopic style, with hinged ends 2.75

MAHOGANY TOILET TABLES—Serpentine front, carved legs, one drawer, 16in.x20in. oval bevelled mirror 17.50

MAHOGANY DESKS—27 inches wide, curved legs, long drawer, strong writing lid, pigeon holes, solid mahogany 12.75

PARLOR TABLES—24-inch square mahogany tops, gracefully bevelled rim, large shelf, claw feet 8.50



Women's Gloves for Christmas

Our stock of women's gloves is more extensive and better than ever before and offers unequalled values for gift buyers. If you are in doubt when buying for a gift get our glove certificate. A few suggestions:

Wool Lined Gloves—Women's suede and cape gloves, wool lined shown in shades of tan and black. A pair 1.75 and 2.00

Mocha Gloves—Women's silk-lined and unlined Mocha gloves, in gray and tan, all sizes. A pair 1.50

Chamois Gloves—Women's imported chamois gloves, hand sewn, in natural and white. Price, per pair 2.25

Avon Walking Gloves—Made in tan shades have 1 hard button, Paris point embroidery. A pair 1.00

6.00 Squirrel Lined Gloves

A very fine buckskin glove, squirrel lined, shown in tan and gray shades. Special, per pair 4.50

Nelson Glace Gloves—2-clasp, famous Nelson gloves, pique sewn, Paris point embroidery, tan, gray, brown and black. Price 1.75

English Cape Gloves—1-clasp English cape walking gloves outseam sewn, spear backs, English tan shades. Price 1.50

Glace Kid Gloves—2-clasp glace kid gloves, in tan, brown, black, gray and white shades. Price 1.00

Glace Kid Gloves—1-clasp glace kid gloves, pique sewn, in tan, gray, brown and black. Price 1.00

3.25 Long Glace Gloves

Women's 12 and 16-button white glace gloves. Special, per pair 2.65

RAILWAY HELPING IN THE EXPANSION OF VANCOUVER, B. C.

A Large New Residential Suburb Opened Up for Building Lots, Thoroughfares, Trees and a Park.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A large new residential district is about to be added to this rapidly growing city, in which many of its wealthiest citizens are expected to make their homes. The Canadian Pacific Railway, the owner of the property, has actively begun the preparation of Shaughnessy Heights for disposal in building lots.

This property of about 300 acres immediately south of the city has for some months been undergoing the clearing process, and the landscape work is now being undertaken.

One of the company's engineers will superintend the laying out and grading of a five-acre park, from which will radiate the roads and drives that traverse the eastern section of the Heights.

The narrowest of the streets is to be 66 feet, while some are to be 88 feet. One of the main boulevards will be 132 feet wide and will contain two macadamized roadways and also tracks for bicycles. All of the streets will be planted with trees and will be laid out according to the contour of the ground instead of at right angles.

The Vancouver board of trade is taking up in earnest the question of making this city a port of shipment for Alberta grain, and is seeking information on the subject from Pacific ports where the conditions are similar.

It is declared that the farmers of Alberta are anxious to have their grain moved this way, and it is felt that if Vancouver lets the opportunity slip of obtaining this trade it will go to Prince Rupert.

It is said that grain can be shipped from Vancouver to European ports for about five and one-half cents less per bushel than from Atlantic ports. The question seems to involve the building of elevators by the city and of holding them as public utilities, in order that the storage may be kept down to a minimum.

It appears that many of the heretofore despoiled inhabitants of the seas are beginning at last to claim attention, because of their commercial value; so that in time all the supposed disposable denizens of the deep may find themselves installed in the respect of mankind.

A local company is being organized to engage on a large scale in the fishing industry in the waters of the Hecate Strait, adjacent to the Queen Charlotte Islands, and it is announced that one of its chief objects is the manufacture of dogfish, sharks, and other modish varieties into oil, glue, sizing, and fish guano, for which there is a ready market.

It is claimed that there are millions of these fish to be obtained in consequence of their not having been valued sufficiently to be taken in any quantity.



Old Dutch Cleanser

Cleans in an entirely new and better way. Its fine, flaky particles attack dirt in every form, quickly absorb every speck of grease and grime, and leave the surface cleaned in immaculate condition, unscratched and unmarred.

This new cleanser is mechanical, not chemical in its action. It is absolutely free from acid, caustic or alkali, and will not roughen or redden the hands, but keeps them soft and white.

Large Sifting-top Can



(At all Grocers) 10c.

Old Dutch Cleanser does all kinds of cleaning, which formerly required several different old-style cleaning agents.

**Cleans
Scrubs
Scours
Polishes**

Don't toil away with soaps, soap-powders, scouring-bricks and polishing-pastes any more. Get a can of Old Dutch Cleanser today.

The Cudahy Packing Co.
South Omaha, Neb.

AN UNEVENTFUL JOURNEY

In Six Stages.

SIXTH STAGE.

The Return Trip—Reveries—Looking at Remembered Faces—Sweet Home.

When Oliver Goldsmith tried to put into expression the feelings of the traveler whose thoughts turn homeward, as reluctantly he journeys farther away, he spoke of him as one who "drags at each remove a lengthening chain." But when you make the turn and begin to travel home again the pull of affection is like an elastic band.

An Early Winter Picture.

My return from this uneventful journey began at midnight and I was the sole passenger in the big creaking bus which rolled through the silent streets of the town. The wheels were cushioned by a white blanket of snow that lay on the ground, and so the repose of the sleepers in the blanketed houses was not disturbed. In one or two places electric signs were winking, seeming to be uncanny roisters on the quiet street. Out of the far darkness the long train appeared, and waited for a moment to receive its new passengers. Then the iron horse heaved its force into the collar and the lead to which it was harnessed began to move. Soon it was early morning and a gray, unreal world could be seen gliding by. With the day came a snow storm, and the landscape was clouded with white, as if seen through a curtain of mist. There were cornfields on each side, and in one field men sat husking the golden ears. If they looked enviously at the moving houses where people sat in comfort while being swiftly removed from city to city, some no doubt wished for what they expressed as they sat amid the blowing snow, glowing with ruddy health.

Seeing Faces of Loved Ones.

On the outward way the thoughts are busy with the work that is to do, but on the homeward way, when the work is done, there is time to let the thought dwell on well-known pictures. When the Greeks under Xenophon, after the hardships of a long retreat, cried out in rapture at sight of the sea, it was because they could picture so clearly what was beyond the sea, on its farther shore. Their eyes were dim with tears, salty as the waters of the salt sea, and the drops were as lenses to give them visions of the homes afar, and make them see faces of those whom they loved.

The Traveler in Reverie.

The home-going traveler sits quietly listening to the humming of the moving train, often hardly conscious of the motion-picture seen through the windows, as fields and woods and towns pass by. He is looking at remembered faces, and you may see him smile as some quaint speech is recalled that fell from a child's lips, and the happy look will remain as the mother's tender care over the little ones—type and teaching of the caring of love that broods over us all.

Some one defined home as a place where you can think aloud. He was trying to express the absence of constraint and formality. But he might have defined more clearly if he had said that home was that center for the affections whence thoughts are inspired whose utterance expresses kindness.

We are made partakers of the home sense not by coming into a place, but by reaching a state of mind where love predominates.

Love's Not Changed by Space or Time. The loving man is never really homeless because space and time do not change his happy thoughts about these he loves.

At the same time it is right for the home-lover to have home expressed, and if he have to travel, the home at the journey's end with its welcome should be the fruition of the thoughts of home along the way.

Wonder as we may over this planet, we may not gain the motto one sees over many a fireplace, "East, West, Home's Best."

W. P. M.

PORTLAND TRADE GETS OCEAN LINER

PHILADELPHIA—The arrival at this port from Liverpool and Queenstown of the steamship Merion of the American Line will probably be the last trip that the vessel will make to this city for some months. From Philadelphia the Merion will sail for Liverpool and upon her return to this country will be engaged in the Portland (Me.) trade.

Owing to the rough weather experienced throughout the trip, the Merion was already several hours overdue when Reedy Island was reached and arrived in this port four hours late. Captain Hill was forced to make his way from Liverpool in the face of adverse gales.

POSTPONE CASES OF NIGHTRIDERS

UNION CITY, Tenn.—Judge Jones has overruled a plea in abatement filed by the attorneys for the eight alleged nightriders charged with the killing of Capt. Quentin Rankin. The prisoners were then arraigned and pleaded not guilty, but by consent their cases were set for next Monday.

Counsel for the defense presented the plea in abatement attacking the legality of the organization of the grand jury, claiming that Judge Jones appointed the 13 members of the grand jury instead of naming three justices of the peace to prepare a list of 25 men from which the grand jury should have been chosen. This was overruled.

EARL OF WARWICK ARRIVES IN U. S.

British Nobleman Will Tell the President Some of His Hunting Experiences in East Africa.

NEW YORK—The Earl of Warwick, who has not visited this country in about 12 years, was an arrival on the Oceanic. The earl comes to visit friends and to have a talk with President Roosevelt, whom he is to tell of hunting experiences in British East Africa.

About two years ago the earl had his last hunt there and he said tonight that the country picked out for the hunting trip was a good one. Big game abounds, including elephants, lions, giraffes, rhinoceros, antelope and other things.

"Your President ought to get all he wants down there," said he. "The climate is good and lots of the country has level, grassy stretches with many rocks. It is much easier to reach nowadays than formerly."

STAND PAT MEN GIVE IN TO TAFT

WASHINGTON—Threat of a veto was the big stick wielded by President-elect Taft in his conference with Speaker Cannon and the members of the ways and means committee of the House over tariff revision.

But for his determined stand, the stand patters would doubtless not have surrendered. But they knew that an attempt to pass a bill over the presidential veto would end in disaster to the measure and in their defeat at the next congressional election.

The friends of the President-elect asserted that he will examine every line of the bill when it comes to him, and will assure himself that it means genuine revision.

Mr. Taft spent another busy day meeting senators, members of Congress and politicians. He expects to confer with both the President and Secretary Root before night, and has a number of social engagements to fill.

MORGAN'S TRAIN WAS EXPENSIVE

NEW YORK—When J. Pierpont Morgan returned to this city from Chicago after the banquet at which he was a special guest Wednesday evening, he decided to be back in New York by 6 o'clock Thursday evening, and made arrangements for a special train with the New York Central road. It beat the 20th Century limited's time by one hour.

It was just 10 minutes to midnight when he boarded the train in Chicago and 5:51 the next afternoon when he alighted at the Grand Central station.

His motor car was waiting and he was taken to his residence at 231 Madison av. in less than three minutes. He made the run of 912 miles in 17 hours and 1 minute. The 20th Century limited covered the distance in 18 hours.

The operating cost of a special train is \$2 a mile, and a run from Chicago to New York foots up \$1824. The ordinary fare from Chicago to this city is only \$25, including Pullman service, and the fare on the 20th Century limited is \$35. To save an hour Mr. Morgan paid \$1789. So it cost him \$100 an hour for his ride.

FAVOR HEWLETT AS HARVARD HEAD

HARVARD circles are convinced that if J. J. Storrow of Boston does not want to succeed President Eliot of Harvard, that Calvin Hewlett of St. Louis, is the next choice.

This conviction follows expressions of President Eliot at a dinner of the Harvard Club in Lawrence, Mass., when the famous retiring educator devoted considerable time to defining his hopes as to his successor at the head of the university. That he would prefer to see a young man chosen, one who should be rather a man of promise than one of maturity, one also whose intellectual attainments should not be as great as 40 as they promised to be at 75, was the gist of his remarks.

During the course of his address, he had occasion to mention James J. Storrow of Boston, and Calvin Hewlett of St. Louis, in laudatory terms. There were about 100 Harvard men at the dinner.

Musical Notes

The Hess-Schroeder string quartet, with Ernest Schelling, pianist, as assisting artist, will give a program Tuesday evening at Chickering hall.

Albert Spalding's first Boston appearance will be at Jordan hall on Monday, Jan. 4.

Dr. Ludwig Wullner will return to Boston for a recital in January.

Ernst Perabo will give two musicales in Boston, the first at the Fenway court music room next Wednesday evening.

Handel's "Messiah" will be given by the Handel and Haydn Society twice before Christmas, the first on Sunday evening, Dec. 20, the second on Monday evening, Dec. 21.

ZERO IN THE ADIRONACKS. MALONE, N. Y.—Extreme winter weather prevails throughout the Adirondack region. This morning new low marks for the season were reached at Beaver lake, where the thermometer stood at 28 degrees below zero, and at Loon lake, where 20 below was registered.

Woman Sinks Under Load of a Big Hat

BERLIN—A telegram from Munich gives the details of what is described as the first catastrophe of its kind on record—the collapse in a busy street of a woman of fashion as a consequence of the excessive heaviness of her hat.

Under the weight of a gorgeous creation nearly three feet in diameter, this lady, the telegram says, sank helplessly to the pavement, and only recovered from her swoon after being carried into a neighboring shop and relieved of her headgear.

REOPENS HEARING ON BROWNSVILLE

Attorneys for Oscar W. Reid, Discharged Colored Soldier, Allege That the President Usurped Authority.

WASHINGTON—Executive encroachment upon powers of the legislative and judicial branches of the government.

This is the definition which attorneys for Oscar W. Reid, one of the colored soldiers of the 25th infantry who suffered discharge for alleged participation in the Brownsville riot, applied today to the action of President Roosevelt in dismissing without honor the 167 men in that regiment, in their argument before the supreme court of the United States.

Sues to Recover Pay.

Reid brought suit in New York state to recover \$122.26 from the government as pay due him from the time of his discharge by the President, which he declares illegal, and the expiration of his enlistment term.

He alleged that there was no military regulation empowering the President to summarily dismiss enlisted men, and that he should have had an opportunity to appear before a proper tribunal and prove his innocence.

The New York court dismissed the case and it came to the supreme court on a writ of error.

Constitution Invoked.

The attorneys for the ex-soldier today laid stress on the claim that they were seeking to restore the balance created by the constitution between the three equal and co-ordinate branches of the government.

The government's argument in the case was that the President as commander in chief of the army and navy may justly exercise extraordinary powers in such cases.

HOUSE DEBATES LABOR MEDIATION

WASHINGTON—The House spent the late hours of Thursday afternoon in a long drawn out debate on a bill providing for the arbitrate investigation of difficulties between employees and employers, a report on which was presented by Representative Townsend of Michigan from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

The bill provides for the appointment of a commission by the President when, in his judgment, a strike or difference threatens the public interest, which is to act as a mediation board.

PANAMA CANAL HONESTLY BUILT

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt created the wildest enthusiasm Thursday afternoon at the White House when he told the delegates from the Lakes of the Gulf deep waterways association, "We shall do this work just as efficiently and honestly as we have the building of the Panama Canal."

Denouncing the critics of his administration, the President said: "There is no justification for one breadth of scandal against the canal project. The only regrettable fact in connection with the enterprise is that there is one set of Americans who are infamous falsifiers."

COOPER TRIAL DATE SET.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Judge Hart has fixed Jan. 20 as the date for the trials of Col. D. B. Cooper, his son, Robin, and former Sheriff John D. Sharp, on the charge of murdering former Senator Carmack. Cooper's attorneys are expected to apply soon for a continuance.

TO THE London Harness Co.

For Traveling Bags, Leather Goods and cleverly designed ideas that are uncommon. Our low prices have proven that good taste is not a matter of money.



Letter Scales in Vienna Brass \$2.00
Imported Mirrors in hand sewn English Pigskin Cases. From \$2.75

176 Devonshire Street
27 Federal Street
(Hanlog & Co., Consolidated)

NEW YORK FOREST FIRES' DAMAGE

New York State Officials Urge Use of Oil As Engine Fuel to Minimize Danger in Adirondacks.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Announcement has been made from the headquarters of the state forest, fish and game commission of the state that the recent fires in the Adirondacks destroyed property valued at \$643,986 and caused an expenditure of \$138,000 for fire fighters. The flames burned over an area of 177,476 acres. In 1903 only 377 fires were started and yet far greater damage was done. This year 700 fires were started, but owing to efficient service on the part of wardens they were prevented from doing as much damage as they might have. The commission attributes the source of the fires to careless hunters and sparks from locomotives.

The use of petroleum as fuel on the mountain railroads is recommended to the Legislature by the commission. This latter is in line with the report made by Public Service Commissioner Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, who was detailed to investigate the cause of the fires and the damage done.

LIGHTHOUSE IS DAMAGED. WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point lighthouse, on Gees point, opposite Constitution island, has been partially destroyed by fire. The bell tower in front of the lighthouse proper was burned to the ground and the lighthouse tower was destroyed.

The government's argument in the case was that the President as commander in chief of the army and navy may justly exercise extraordinary powers in such cases.

Double Stamps Mornings

One of Many Useful and Handsome

Xmas Gifts

Put Up in a Pretty Box

For \$1.69

All linen, full bleach, hemstitched damask Table Cloths, 2 1/2 yds. long, or Pattern Table Cloths, 2 1/2 yds. long, border all around. Value \$2.50.

Shop at Butler's 90 Tremont St.

CORSETS

C. B. Corsets, former price \$1.50, now 75c
Extra size Corsets, former price \$3.50, now \$1.50
Self-Reducing Corsets, former price \$3.00, now \$2.00
Sheath and Laced Front Corsets.
Custom Made Corsets... \$4.50 to \$15.00

FLANNELETTES

Women's Flannelette Night Gowns, 40c, 75c and 95c. PALMER'S, 37 Temple Place, over Whitney's; take elevator.

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You Can Buy One of the Best Houses on
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Corner house, 15 rooms, 2 floors, mahogany finish; modern heating and ventilation plant; 3 baths, toilets, hard floors; 2,800 ft. GEORGE A. MILTON, Real Estate, 701 Colonial Building, 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

5 New Songs For Soloists and Singers

Words by Cassius M. Loomis, music by Nathaniel D. Mann.
"What the Master Says to Me."
"A Song of Promise."
"The River of Peace."
"The Vision."
"God's Perfect Stillness."
In Mezzo Soprano and Baritone keys. Published by

M. Witmark & Sons,
New York, Chicago, London, Paris.
For sale where music is sold.

Suggestions for Holiday Gifts

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SHIRTS
GLOVES
HOSIERY
WAISTCOATS

J. T. DYER
Haberdasher and Hatter
34 BOYLSTON STREET

E. T. Slattery Co.

154 & 155 Tremont Street

Christmas Gloves

The E. T. Slattery Company invite attention to their exhibit of Christmas Gloves, also to the fact that a large portion of the Gloves are personally selected abroad by a member of their firm and are of their own importation.

English Cape Gloves of fine quality cape leather—over-seam stitch with spear back—an exceptionally fine wearing glove, which is perfect fitting. 1.10

16 Button Kid Gloves \$2.75 to \$3.50
20 Button Kid Gloves 3.50 to 4.25
12 Button Kid Gloves 1.50 to 2.25
8 Button Kid Gloves 1.00 to 1.75
3-Clasp Kid Gloves 1.00 to 2.00
2-Clasp Kid Gloves 1.00 to 2.00
1-Clasp Kid Gloves 1.00 to 2.25
Chamois Gloves 1.25 to 2.00
Squirrel Lined Gloves 6.00

8-Button Gloves, made of very fine quality French national skin—over-seam stitched Paris point embroidery—E. T. Slattery Company's own importation—black, white and colors. 1.65

Wool Lined Gloves \$1.25 to \$1.85
Silk Lined Gloves 1.00 to 1.25
Evening Gloves 75c and 1.25
Reindeer Gloves 1.00 and 1.50
Gauntlet Gloves 1.00
Misses' Cape Gloves 2.25
Misses' Mocha Gloves 1.00
Misses' Lined Mocha Gloves 1.25
Children's Gauntlet Cape Gloves 1.25
Children's Lined Mocha Gloves 1.25
Children's Chamois Gloves 1.25

Open Saturday Evenings

Talbot's "Boston Made" Styles for Men and Young Men

In the display are the most popular styles shown this season. In addition to a host of regular models there are an unusually strong line of novelties in English Motor Coats—utility styles—Protector models and the cleverest overcoats in the new effects, with cuffs, with fabric collars of contrasting colors and the latest models of high button to neck styles, distinctly Russian in appearance.

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats in newest models, fabrics and patterns—all the popular shades of brown, tan, green, olive, smoke, etc. Coats made up to retail at a much higher price, and in workmanship will surpass the ordinary coat at this price. Also black, blue and oxford styles. \$15

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395 Washington Street

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Fresh from
the Churn?

TRY A MUG OF HOOD'S BUTTERMILK fresh from the churn. Many persons find it is much more palatable and easily digestible than whole milk.

Hood's Buttermilk

IS A
Delicious Beverage, a Cheap Food
and thus used furnishes more nutriment than almost any other beverage except whole milk. An ordinary glass contains as much nourishment as half a pint of oysters, two ounces of bread or a good-sized potato. Hood's Buttermilk is the genuine old-fashioned article, produced from the churning of cream into butter.

Order of our drivers or **H. P. HOOD & SONS** Phone Charlestown 600
General Offices and Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory

494 Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown, Mass.
DAIRY LABORATORY, 70 Huntington Ave. (HOOD'S MODEL CREAMERY, 7 Beacon St. and 55 Tremont St.)



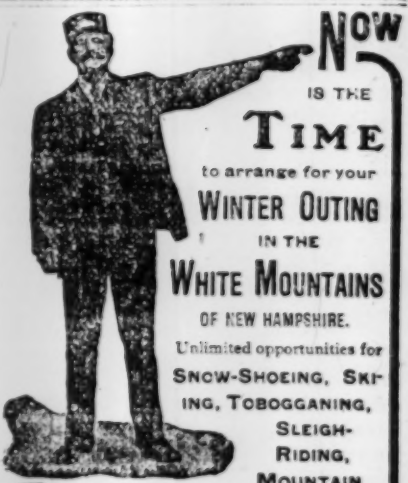
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recognized
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OUT-DOOR WINTER SPORTS.
FINE HOTELS and solid indoor com-
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Today's Financial, Industrial and Grain Market News

PROFIT TAKING INDICATED IN STOCK TRADING

Although Considerable Selling Takes Place Stocks Seem to Be Well Absorbed at the Lower Level of Prices.

READING IS HIGH

Before the New York stock market opened this morning the talk was inclined to be bearish. There was no upward news of any kind and conditions commercially continue to improve daily but the opinion was that as stocks have had a long upward swing and as their was no fresh bull news to speak of it was time for a good reaction. But it did not come at the opening of the market. Prices were a shade easier for some of the leaders and other stocks were up a fraction. At the end of the first half hour Reading had advanced a point to 143, a new high mark, and most of the other issues were up good fractions. Southern Pacific rose to 121 1/2, Erie was a quarter higher at 34 1/2, and Baltimore & Ohio advanced 1/4 to 110.

Reaction. Finally Comes. Then a good selling movement started and stocks reacted all along the line. There was no stampede, but profit taking and short selling combined to depress prices so that at the end of the first hour stocks were selling below last night's closing figures. Reading being a conspicuous exception. National Lead was down to 82, a loss of 1 1/2, compared with last night's closing. Amalgamated Copper sagged off a quarter to 84 1/2. Steel common was off a quarter at 54 1/2. Great Northern preferred was down 1/4 at 143 1/2. There were some good buying orders from time to time, lending considerable support to the market and trading became rather quiet.

Local Market Spotty. The opening of the local market showed small price changes and the trading was not characterized by any special feature. At the end of the first half hour prices rose materially. United Fruit gaining 1/4 at 130 1/2. The selling movement in New York affected the local securities and prices afterward declined fractionally. Arizona Commercial at 40 1/2, was up 1/4, and was about the only stock to show an advance while others were sagging. The fractional losses were insignificant, however, and business became quiet at the lower level of prices.

Industrials Sell Off. There was considerable selling of the industrial list during the afternoon on the New York exchange. Steel common was down 1/4 to 54 1/2 and Smelters, under rather heavy pressure, dropped a point and a half to 90 1/2. Reading dropped a part of its early morning gain, selling at 142 1/2. Mexican Central at 21 1/2 was up a point. Local stocks were lower than the opening prices, the losses ranging from an eighth to a half around 1 o'clock. Arizona Commercial was an exception, selling at 40 1/2, an advance of 1/4 over last night's closing.

CHICAGO BOARD.			
	Open.	Closing.	Previous
Wheat	1.02 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec	1.02 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.02 1/2
May	1.05 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.05 1/2
July	1.05 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.05 1/2
Corn	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Dec	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
May	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
July	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Soyabean	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Dec	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
May	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
July	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Lint	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Dec	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
May	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
July	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Rubber	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Dec	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
May	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
July	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

GRAIN MARKET. C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce received the following from their Chicago correspondent: Wheat—Sentiment among wheat traders at opening was still bearish, but there was more caution shown in their opinions. The result was a comparatively steady opening. Cables were firm. News from Argentine stated that the weather was favorable for the harvest. One house had a cable estimating the exportable surplus at from 90,000,000 to 100,000,000.

After the opening there was a period of firmness due to support by principal holders and some covering by shorts, but renewal of liquidation brought about a sharp break of a cent a bushel from the higher prices. The trade is somewhat puzzled over the selling which has been in evidence since the receipts of the government report. Some signs seem to point to the big holders.

Corn—Quiet and half cent lower on selling by receiving houses. The cash demand is reported rather slack. Country offerings increasing. Decline in prices should tend to check these offerings.

NO NEW CONSPIRACY TRIAL. HARRISBURG, Pa.,—Judge Kunkel refused a new trial to J. H. Sanderson, J. M. Shumaker, W. P. Snyder and W. L. Mathews in the first Capital conspiracy case.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:45 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Amalgamated Copper	84 1/2	84 3/4	83 1/2	84 1/2
Am. Car & Fy. pref.	108	108	108	108
Am. Locomotive	56 1/2	56 3/4	55 1/2	56 1/2
Am. Smelt. & Refining	105 1/2	105 3/4	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Sugar	123 1/2	123 3/4	122 1/2	123 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	129 1/2	129 3/4	128 1/2	129 1/2
Am. Tobacco pref.	92	92 1/2	91 1/2	92
Anacosta	50 1/2	50 3/4	49 1/2	50 1/2
Atchafalaya	98 1/2	98 3/4	97 1/2	98 1/2
Atchafalaya	102 1/2	102 3/4	101 1/2	102 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line	110 1/2	110 3/4	109 1/2	110 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	109 1/2	109 3/4	108 1/2	109 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	58 1/2	58 3/4	57 1/2	58 1/2
Cumulative Pacific	174 1/2	174 3/4	173 1/2	174 1/2
Central Leather	29 1/2	29 3/4	28 1/2	29 1/2
Central of New Jersey	22 1/2	22 3/4	21 1/2	22 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	57 1/2	57 3/4	56 1/2	57 1/2
Chicago Great Western	12 1/2	12 3/4	11 1/2	12 1/2
C. C. & St. Louis	40 1/2	40 3/4	39 1/2	40 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29 1/2	29 3/4	28 1/2	29 1/2
Colorado Southern	24 1/2	24 3/4	23 1/2	24 1/2
Consolidated Gas	165	165 1/2	164 1/2	165
Delaware & Hudson	129 1/2	129 3/4	128 1/2	129 1/2
Delaware Lackawanna	56 1/2	56 3/4	55 1/2	56 1/2
Erie	34 1/2	34 3/4	33 1/2	34 1/2
General Electric	108 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 1/2
Granby	103 1/2	103 3/4	102 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern pref.	143 1/2	143 3/4	142 1/2	143 1/2
Illinois Central	147 1/2	147 3/4	146 1/2	147 1/2
Kansas & Texas	28 1/2	28 3/4	27 1/2	28 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	122 1/2	122 3/4	121 1/2	122 1/2
Mexican Central pref.	21 1/2	21 3/4	20 1/2	21 1/2
Missouri Pacific	63 1/2	63 3/4	62 1/2	63 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	114 1/2	114 3/4	113 1/2	114 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	158 1/2	158 3/4	157 1/2	158 1/2
Norfolk & Western	142 1/2	142 3/4	141 1/2	142 1/2
Northern Pacific	142 1/2	142 3/4	141 1/2	142 1/2
Northwestern	156 1/2	156 3/4	155 1/2	156 1/2
Pennsylvania	136 1/2	136 3/4	135 1/2	136 1/2
People's Gas	108 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 1/2
People's Gas	108 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 1/2
Reading	142 1/2	142 3/4	141 1/2	142 1/2
Republic Steel	25 1/2	25 3/4	24 1/2	25 1/2
Rock Island pref.	28 1/2	28 3/4	27 1/2	28 1/2
Rock Island & L.	28 1/2	28 3/4	27 1/2	28 1/2
Southern Pacific	121 1/2	121 3/4	120 1/2	121 1/2
Southern Railway	25 1/2	25 3/4	24 1/2	25 1/2
St. Paul	131 1/2	131 3/4	130 1/2	131 1/2
Texas Pacific	183 1/2	183 3/4	182 1/2	183 1/2
Union Pacific	183 1/2	183 3/4	182 1/2	183 1/2
U. S. Lumber	34 1/2	34 3/4	33 1/2	34 1/2
U. S. Rubber pref.	108 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 1/2
U. S. Steel	54 1/2	54 3/4	53 1/2	54 1/2
U. S. Steel pref.	113 1/2	113 3/4	112 1/2	113 1/2
Walsh	19 1/2	19 3/4	18 1/2	19 1/2
Western Union	60 1/2	60 3/4	59 1/2	60 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	50 1/2	50 3/4	49 1/2	50 1/2
Wisconsin Central	31 1/2	31 3/4	30 1/2	31 1/2

BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv.	108 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2
Atchafalaya gen. conv.	100 1/2	100 3/4	99 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	100 1/2	100 3/4	99 1/2
Interboro Met. Co. 4 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4	77 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4	90 1/2
Mexican 1st income	22 1/2	22 3/4	21 1/2
Mexican 2d income	21 1/2	21 3/4	20 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	103 1/2	103 3/4	102 1/2
Union Pacific conv.	107 1/2	107 3/4	106 1/2
United States Steel	107 1/2	107 3/4	106 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.
U. S. Reg. 2 1/2	103 1/2	103 3/4	102 1/2
do coupon	104 1/2	104 3/4	103 1/2
U. S. Reg. 3 1/2	103 1/2	103 3/4	102 1/2
do coupon	104 1/2	104 3/4	103 1/2
U. S. Reg. 4 1/2	120 1/2	120 3/4	119 1/2
do coupon	121 1/2	121 3/4	120 1/2
Panama 2 1/2	102 1/2	102 3/4	101 1/2
do coupon	103 1/2	103 3/4	102 1/2
Dist. Columbia 3 1/2	110 1/2	110 3/4	109 1/2

DIVIDENDS

The Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock and a regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Nova Scotia Steel Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15.

The Empire Steel and Iron Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1. The previous disbursement on the issue was 3 per cent on July 1 last.

The Duluth Edison Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 12.

The Central District and Printing Telegraph Company, Pittsburg, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 30.

The Colorado and Sioux Consolidated Companies, both operating in the Tintic district, have ordered dividends of 8 cents a share. The Colorado Company has 1,000,000 issued shares and the Sioux Consolidated 250,000 less. The two companies will pay out approximately \$140,000, including the Silver King Coalition dividend. Utah companies have this week ordered \$515,000 dividend among their shareholders.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway will pay the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock on Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Halifax Electric Tramway Company, Ltd., has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Jan. 2.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened easy, 1 to 8 points lower. December, 9.11@9.12; January, 8.55@8.57; March, 8.54@8.55; May, 8.62@8.63; July, 8.61@8.62.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton: Limited demand. Prices easier. American mid-grade uplands 4.07. Sales 3000, 200 for speculation and exports. Receipts 16,000, 16,000 American. Futures opened easy.

MUCH INTEREST IN TELEPHONE STOCK JUST NOW

High Price at Which the Security Is Selling Would Indicate That the Owners Expect Dividend Increase.

IS MAKING MONEY

Much interest is centered in New England Telephone Company stock. It is on a 6 per cent basis at present and, selling around 125, it yields a return of a little over 4 1/2 per cent on the investment—not a very big return for an industrial security. The stock probably would not be selling so high if its owners were not confident that the future would render much larger returns on their investments. That the company is doing a splendid business everybody knows. It has held sway in a most productive field for many years and for nearly a quarter of a century has been paying dividends through good times and bad. The profits have been larger than the dividend distributions and as the surplus has gone into betterments the intrinsic value of the security has been increasing constantly. There are many who believe that at the next meeting of the board it will be placed upon a 7 per cent basis.

The New England Company is doubtless one of the best maintained plants in the telephone industry, for the appropriation of over 31 per cent of gross earnings for maintenance is on an average about 3 per cent larger than that of the total appropriations of the aggregate Bell companies.

Owing to these liberal appropriations it is expected that the highway commission, which is now making an examination of the physical condition of the plant, will report its value as well in excess of the book value. It will be remembered that the inventoried value of all the Bell plants last year showed an excess actual value of \$34,000,000, or over 7 per cent over book value, and no doubt the New England Company's inventoried worth was an important factor in the excess value.

The understanding is that the commission will recommend a reduction in the telephone rates and while, perhaps, this would appear to make it more difficult for the company to increase its dividend rate, it is believed that as a matter of fact the directors will use such a decision for an argument to increase the distribution to stockholders.

Long Dividend Record.

The New England Company has a dividend record of 22 years, having inaugurated them in 1890 at 3 1/2 per cent, at which rate they were maintained until 1894, when 4 per cent was declared. In 1895 the rate was made 4 1/2 per cent and the next year 5 per cent, followed in 1897 by 5 1/2 per cent, and in 1896 by 6 per cent, at which figure it has been maintained to date. With the stock selling at 125 it is evident that the investing public expect an advance in the rate.

Last spring the company issued nearly \$4,000,000 new stock and as the working capital on Dec. 31 last was \$2,500,000, out of which \$500,000 in bonds were retired, it is seen that at the present time the company should have a substantial working capital so that some of the earnings could be diverted for an increase in the dividend distribution.

EARNINGS MADE BY RAILROADS

	Fourth week Nov.	Month Nov.	Year to date
MEXICAN CENTRAL	\$22,440	\$22,440	\$22,440
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO	\$22,440	\$22,440	\$22,440
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO	\$22,440	\$22,440	\$22,440
TEXAS & PACIFIC	\$22,440	\$22,440	\$22,440
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL	\$22,440	\$22,440	\$22,440
DENVER & RIO GRANDE	\$22,440	\$22,440	\$22,440
DELAWARE & HUDSON CO.	\$22,440	\$22,440	\$22,440

BOSTON CURB.

	Range of prices at 2:20 p. m.
Beaver	1.75-1.80
Cumulative Pacific	174 1/2-174 3/4
East Butte	10 1/2-10 3/4
First National Copper	7 1/2-7 3/4
Goldfield Consol.	11 1/2-11 3/4
Helvetia	11 1/2-11 3/4
Laramie	11 1/2-11 3/4
National Exploration	7 1/2-7 3/4
Nevada	11 1/2-11 3/4
Ohio Copper	5 1/2-5 3/4
Oldway	11 1/2-11 3/4
Rawhide	11 1/2-11 3/4
Silver Leaf	11 1/2-11 3/4
Superior & Boston	11 1/2-11 3/4
Aripa	11 1/2-11 3/4
Rawhide Consol.	11 1/2-11 3/4
Con. Arizona	11 1/2-11 3/4
Silver Queen	11 1/2-11 3/4
Cobalt Central	11 1/2-11 3/4
Amal. Nevada	11 1/2-11 3/4
Shawmut	11 1/2-11 3/4
Arizona Mich.	11 1/2-11 3/4

FINANCIAL NOTES

Mayor John E. Reardon of Philadelphia will receive sealed bids until noon, Jan. 11, for \$1,500,000 4 per cent semi-annual 30-year bonds. A certified check for 5 per cent is required.

The governing committee of the Boston Stock Exchange has voted to close the exchange Saturday, Dec. 26.

The National City Bank of New York has engaged an additional \$500,000 in gold, making the total shipment by that institution on tomorrow's steamer \$3,000,000.

There was a violent break in Rawhide Coalition on the New York curb today. The stock also sold down on the local curb.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:45 P. M.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Adventure	914	914	914	914
Albion	214	214	214	214
Arcadian	314	314	314	314
Arizona Commercial	384	384	384	384
Atlantic	1714	1714	1714	1714
Batallas	3	3	3	3
Bell Conditon	214	214	214	214
Calumet & Arizona	114	114	114	114
Consolidated Merc.	384	384	384	384
Copper Range	814	814	814	814
Daily West	1014	1014	1014	1014
Elm River	214	214	214	214
Franklin	18	18	18	18
Granby	1014	1014	1014	1014
Greene-Canaan	114	114	114	114
La Salle	15	15	15	15
Mass.	7	7	7	7
Mohawk	2014	2014	2014	2014
Nevada	2014	2014	2014	2014
North Butte	66	66	66	66
Old Dominion	88	88	88	88
Parrot	3014	3014	3014	3014
Quincy	96	96	96	96
Rhode Island	514	514	514	514
Rhode Island	514	514	514	514
Santa Fe	214	214	214	214

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

MAGGIE WYLIE'S CHARM

Barrie Created the Character,
But He Does Not Realize the
Meaning Of His Own Conception.

Dramatic critics have been striving since its first production in London to account satisfactorily for the charm of the heroine in J. M. Barrie's new comedy, "What Every Woman Knows." She is Maggie Wylie, a girl with no pretensions whatever to those gifts which are generally classified as "captivating" or "entrancing." Indeed, she is an ordinary little woman enough, to all appearances, the daughter of a Scotch quarry owner, at The Pans, N. B., a man who made his money so late in life that he was unable to give his sons, David and James, the education which every Scotchman tries to give his children.

In the first act, David is shown cladding under a keen sense of his educational deficiencies. He comes home from a public meeting at which he had been mimicked when he made a speech by one John Shand, a young man who had spent the winter studying at Glasgow University, and who was working during the summer as a railway porter. "I rise for to speak," David had said, and John Shand had, in a later speech, referred to his predecessor who had risen "for to speak for to say," and everybody had laughed.

Though they lack education, the young Wylies, now that they have money, are far from neglectful of letters, and they have bought books—"ten yards of them, selected by the minister of Galashiels"—which fill a case at one side of the room.

There is another sore point with the young men: Their sister Maggie has not been sought in marriage, and they fear she will never "catch" any man. Maggie herself attributes her failure in this respect to her lack of "charm." She is a thoroughly practical and capable little woman and runs the household like clockwork. She wants to send them all off to bed at the usual hour of retiring—ten o'clock; but tonight, for some mysterious reason, none of them will go. It develops that they suspect that a burglar has broken into the house. They mean to capture him. They turn out the gas and hide. Sure enough, before very long, the sash window is opened, and a youth enters the room. When the Wylies steal in on tip-toe, they find that the burglar is John Shand, and that he is reading their books.

He confesses that he lacked the money to buy necessary books, and

that he had formed the desperate scheme of housebreaking in order to pursue his studies.

The Wylies now debate what shall be done. Shall they hand the lad over to the police? No, for they admire his spirit; and, what is more, David has a plan. Maggie has no suitors; John is a young man who will make his way in the world. He proposes to give Shand £300 with which to complete his university course, on condition that he marry Maggie in five years' time. Maggie has already conceived a liking for the young housebreaker, and after some palaver the fantastic proposal is accepted, with her consent.

Six years pass, and John Shand is seen, in the second act, making his career. He has gone in for politics and has been elected member of parliament for one of the districts of Glasgow. He is not quite sure whether he loves Maggie or not, but a bargain's a bargain, and he intends to marry her.

Act three shows Shand's career a year or two later. He is married now, Maggie is backing him in everything. He is a success in the House of Commons. Some of his phrases have convulsed the House and have come to be known as "Shandisms." But in private life he indulges in no witticisms. He has, and boasts he has, no sense of humor; has, in fact, never laughed in his life. The truth is, he is being quietly but effectively "managed" by his demure little wife. She typewrites his speeches and the "Shandisms" are hers.

Now comes a sudden and a startling catastrophe. John falls passionately in love—or thinks that he does—with a handsome but shallow lady of title. She is ready to yield to his passion, for she thinks that she is able to inspire this "strong man" to further greatness. Maggie discovers John at Lady Sybil's feet. The clever little woman, heartbroken but brave through it all, determines to save her husband and his career. With this purpose in view she conceives the plan of allowing Shand and Lady Sybil to be thrown together for a fortnight while Shand is preparing for a great speech. What Maggie anticipates happens. Lady Sybil has no power to inspire him. The speech does not come out as his other speeches did when Maggie used to "type" them, and a first draft

I know few Christians so convinced of the splendour of the rooms in their Father's house as to be happier when their friends are called to those mansions than they would have been if the Queen had sent for them to live at court; nor has this Church's most ardent desire to depart and be with Christ ever cured it of the singular habit of putting on mourning for every person summoned to such departure.—John Ruskin.

A Youthful Judge

The youngest member of the judiciary in the United States probably is Richard J. Higgins, 25 years old, elected Nov. 3, judge of the court of common pleas in Wyandotte county, Kansas. He took office Monday, Nov. 9, to fill the unexpired term of Judge William G. Holt, who resigned.

Mr. Higgins was born May 14, 1883, in Kansas City, Kan., the city in which he is now living. He received his preparatory education in the grade schools of the city, and was graduated from the local high school. He spent two years in the University of Kansas. Then he took the law course in the Kansas City School of Law.

The youthful judge began to practice law two years ago, and was immediately appointed a deputy county attorney. He has taken part in all the important criminal cases that have come before the prosecuting attorney's office in the last two years. He conducted one murder trial entirely without help and won.

Mr. Higgins shows the youthfulness his age indicates. He is smooth of face and has the appearance of a mere boy. Yet his election was not chance. He won against a man 40 years old. He is popular with all members of the local bar.—Kansas City, Mo., correspondence in the Philadelphia North American.

Three Political Parties in China

Although at the beginning of the nineteenth century there were no political parties in China, the formation of any political party having been regarded as high treason, there are now three political parties in the Flowery Kingdom.

The constitutional monarchists compose the most powerful of the three parties. This party consists chiefly of the aristocrats and men of wealth. The next in importance is the revolutionary or republican party, an organization which is growing rapidly in power and whose avowed purpose is to overthrow the present government and establishing a republic in its stead. The third party consists of the constitutional democrats who contend that "the efficiency of a government depends not so much on its form as on its foundation and background," as stated by a writer in the Westminster Review. All parties have as their purpose individual and political freedom and judicial independence. The three parties also agree on the anti-Manchu campaign question—"directed against the existing political inequality and not as a mission of race hatred."

THE FREED MIND

I call that mind free which masters the senses, which protects itself against animal appetites, which contains pleasure and pain in comparison with its own energy, which penetrates beneath all body and recognizes its own reality and greatness, which passes life not in asking what it shall eat or drink, but in hungering, thirsting and seeking after righteousness. I call that mind free which escapes the bondage of matter, which instead of stopping at the material universe and making it a prison wall, passes beyond it to its author and finds in the radiant signatures which it everywhere bears of the infinite spirit, helps to its own spiritual enlargement. I call that mind free which does not content itself with a hereditary faith, which opens itself to light whenever it may come, which receives new truth as an angel from heaven, which, while consulting others, inquires still more of the oracle within itself, and uses instructions from abroad not to supersede but to quicken and strengthen its own energies. I call that mind free which is not passively formed by outward circumstances, which is not swept away by the torrent of events, which is not the creature of accidental impulse, but which binds events to its own improvement and acts from an inward spring, from immutable principles which it has deliberately espoused.

—William Ellery Channing.

submitted to a cabinet minister fails to win approval.

Shand is disgusted and discouraged. Then Maggie comes to the rescue with a speech of her own composition, all brilliance and "Shandisms," which, without Shand's knowledge, is submitted to the cabinet minister. It is at once hailed as the best thing Shand has ever done, and all at once the "strong man realizes that he is not strong at all in himself, but only strong with the strength and resourcefulness of his little wife." Even now the ironic humor of the situation escapes him, for he has no sense of humor. But Maggie is determined to endow him even with that. "You see, dear," she says to him, "it is not true that woman was made from man's rib; she was really made from his funny-bone."

J. M. Barrie is witty enough, and clever enough, and observant enough, to be conscious, in some degree at least, of the marvelous things that are going on around him in the realm of Mind. He may not, and he manifestly does not, take in the full meaning of his own conception of Maggie's "charm"—he does not entirely realize the wondrous power that lies behind every good thought and every good purpose—but he evidently grasps more of the truth than he is at present ready to confess, and more of it than his critics are at present able to understand.



Where "Boston Tea Party" Organized

Old South Church, scene of crises in colonial days. Relic of revolutionary period is now utilized as Museum and contains many interesting historic articles.

To Save Plumbers' Bills

Before renting or buying a house one should learn all about the plumbing system. Examine the architect's plan. If possible secure a copy of the plumber's chart and have one hung up in a conspicuous place. The chart should show all drains, waste pipes and supply pipes; also every fixture and stopcock visible or out of sight, all pipe joints and air pipes and every by-pass, foot vent, trap, air chamber and ball cock and every screw. It should state whether the plumbing is lead, brass or iron.

Armed with the chart, and familiar with it, a householder might avoid frequent or heavy bills. No knowledge is more economical than that of the character and quality of the plumbing. Find out in time if any supply or waste pipes are in danger of freezing during extremely cold weather and give them timely protection. They can be wrapped in hair-felt or magnesia covering, if they cannot be buried in planing mill chips, sawdust or mineral wool. Manage in some way to prevent free circulation of air about the exposed pipes. Do not forget that hot water pipes, after cooling, usually freeze first, because water from which the air has been expelled by boiling naturally freezes more readily than when it is aerated.—M. E. Carter in the Delineator.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

No. 317.—Hidden Word Square.
1. He arrived at Omaha in due time.
2. There is not a person present who knows it.
3. Stop a little before you proceed.
4. Do you like smelts?

POEMS WORTH REMEMBERING

The Lilies of the Field

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.—Christ Jesus.

Flowers! when the Saviour's calm, benignant eye

Fell on your gentle beauty: when from you

That heavenly lesson for all hearts He drew,

Eternal, universal as the sky.—

Then in the bosom of your purity

A voice he set as in a temple shrine,

That life's quick travelers ne'er might pass you by

Unwarned of that sweet oracle divine.

And though too oft its low, celestial sound

By the harsh notes of work-day care is drowned,

And the loud steps of vain, unlistening haste,

Yet the great ocean hath no tone of power

Mightier to reach the soul in thought's hushed hour,

Than yours, ye lilies! chosen thus and graced.

—Felicia Dorothea Hemans—1794-1835.

CONSISTENCY IN PRAYER

MRS. EDDY asks this pertinent question: "Instead of tenaciously defending the rights of disease, while complaining of the suffering disease brings, would it not be well to abandon the defense, especially when by so doing our own condition can be improved and that of other persons as well?" (Science and Health, p. 348.) This seems so logical and practical that it would hardly be supposed any one could be found doing that which is contrary to it, yet there seems to be a large number of people who strenuously contend for the so-called rights of disease, and what is more remarkable it is frequently found that these people are themselves great sufferers. It is surely clear that disease, in order to have any rights at all, must emanate from God, the Supreme Being, the only source of law and action. Now if disease cannot justly be imputed to God, all the so-called laws of disease, its forms or apparent causes, are without authority and consequently null and void. The question, then, for each individual to decide at the start is, Can God be the author of disease?

Mrs. Eddy very logically argues, on page 229 of Science and Health, "If God causes man to be sick, sickness must be good. . . . and we cannot if we would, and should not if we

could, annul the decrees of wisdom." How inconsistent it is for those people who think that God has sent evil upon them for some good purpose which they are not able to discern, deliberately to attempt by every known means in their power to reverse what they consider to be the will of God! They even pray to God, apparently unconscious of the disrespect and irreverence which their attitude indicates, that although his purpose may be wise in sending the affliction, to desist and send no more.

Another inconsistent and illogical thought is that God, who is infinite good, should find it necessary to cooperate with evil to accomplish his purposes. As it is impossible to unite error with Truth or Truth with error, we may logically conclude that God is not the author of evil, sickness or disease; they are contrary to his nature, and not a part of his creation, nor does God have to resort to evil to govern his own creation. When we see that disease is not a part of God's creation are we obliged to acknowledge that it has any rights? Is it not the part of wisdom to know that it has none, not even the right to exist? Are we not then consistent in trying to get rid of it on the basis of its falsity? Are we not also consistent in seeking the guidance of divine wisdom that we may be able to overthrow this falsity which was never created by God?

The lack of consistency is no doubt one of the reasons why our fervent prayers in the past have been so ineffectual. Jesus' prayers were always answered; he said at one time, "Father, I thank thee, that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always." Prayer with Jesus might justly be called a science, because of its results; the answer was always prompt and never failing. His disciples acquired a remarkable understanding of the science of prayer through the personal instruction Jesus gave them, though none of them gave enough evidence to indicate that they understood the power of prayer as did their Master. Today, outside of Christian Science, prayer is not considered a science; there is very little instruction given as to how we should pray effectively, and the prayers of the masses are filled with inconsistencies and illogical beliefs. No attempt is made to weed out these errors, and so we find innumerable people who have come to the conclusion that prayer is impracticable, and of no avail whatever in time of trouble.

The world has yet to estimate its

Some Ways to Make Cocoa.

Breakfast Cocoa.—Place two cups of milk in a saucepan and allow it to slowly come to a boil. Take one and a half tablespoons of prepared cocoa, mix with two tablespoons of sugar and a pinch of salt and moisten with half a cup of boiling water to make a smooth paste. Add a cup and a half more of boiling water and let it cook one minute. Then add the scalded milk. Mill the liquid with a few whirls of an egg beater before serving, which will prevent a scum forming on top of the cup when served.

Reception Beverage.—Take two squares of Baker's chocolate and melt in a double boiler with two cups of boiling water. Add a can of condensed milk or evaporated cream. If sweetened chocolate and condensed milk are used, no further sweetening will be required. This is a good excursion or picnic beverage, and will be found as enjoyable as when made with fresh milk and cream.

Luncheon Chocolate.—Take two ounces of sweetened chocolate and melt in a double boiler with two cups of boiling water. Add a can of condensed milk or evaporated cream. If sweetened chocolate and condensed milk are used, no further sweetening will be required. This is a good excursion or picnic beverage, and will be found as enjoyable as when made with fresh milk and cream.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday December 11, 1908.

What Makes Men Brave?

One of the commonplaces of our daily experience is to find men brave. We see our policemen and firemen, the men who run our trains and man our ships—the everyday guardians of the people in all walks of life—doing the brave thing and the right thing as so much routine. Few of us stop to think what a standard of manhood these men are measuring up to.

The tale of how two South Boston policemen plunged into a burning tenement and risked their lives to save some children is simply a tale of two men doing their duty. It attracts no especial attention in the morning paper. It has nothing of the unusual to bring it into prominence.

At first thought, one wonders at this indifference to a brave deed. At second thought, his wonder turns into admiration for the men who have made bravery so usual that it is without any particular news value. Had these policemen not been brave, had they shirked their duty, this would have furnished the novelty which attracts the newspaper.

This simple fact is a great tribute to the high quality of the service which the public is receiving from the men who are directly responsible for the public safety. It is an equally great tribute to the sturdy character, the noble spirit, the intuitive loyalty and the inspiring unselfishness of the men who are giving this service. To be a hero may be one's duty, but it is not the less heroic on that account.

What makes men brave? If self-preservation is the first law of human nature, what makes men ride roughshod over this law? Some would have us believe that it is pride and fear that make men brave. They argue that every man is a coward at heart, who does not run away from danger because he fears public condemnation more than he does physical injury.

Pride does not account for the day in and day out heroism, which is the ordinary thing in universal human experience. Fear does not account for the instinctive setting aside of self—for the natural response to the demand for the sacrifice of self for the salvation of others—which makes the deed of these policemen ordinary. It is not the ignoble in human character that brings forth such nobility.

Men are brave because their inherent instinct compels them to be brave—because under stress of circumstances, when human frailty is lost in self-forgetfulness, their real self has its fullest expression. Men are brave because they cannot help responding to that which is good and true and beautiful, because they love the ideal and would rather die than basely live. Men are brave because they are men, because they manifest divinity, possess intelligence and are imbued with the spirit that counts right-doing as the greatest of all achievements.

The United States Senate is finding no fault with the entente arranged between this government and the government of Japan. It is inclined, however, to find fault with the fact that it was ignored in the arranging of it. And this is only to be expected. It is quite natural the United States Senate should be jealous of its rights under the constitution. This may be said regardless of whether it is right or wrong in this particular instance. It will not be a good thing for the country when any branch of the government becomes careless of its rights.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts was defeated in the House Wednesday in his effort to remove the taking of the next census from the influence of the spoils system. He was pleading only in behalf of that for which both of the great parties in their platforms profess to stand—an extension of civil service reform—but he received little aid and less comfort from either side in his fight to have the census bill so amended as to make it compulsory for all clerks to take a competitive examination.

Party lines, we are informed by the despatches, were eliminated in the debate on Representative Gillett's amendment. That is to say, both party organizations in the House were antagonistic to it.

If the bill shall be finally passed without some provision intended to prevent the taking of the next census from passing under the domination of politics, it will be regarded by the politicians as a defeat for civil service reform, and, perhaps, as one indicative of a change in public sentiment favorable to them.

The measure might easily be amended to conform to the requirements of good government if those members of Congress who are professedly the friends of an improved public service would stand by their colors.

Who Supports the Home?

There was once a family consisting of nine boys and one girl, with father and mother both well and active, and it was by work on a farm that they were all supported. Every device of economy was practised in this home. The mother not only cared for the children without extra help, but was the cook for the family, and the maker of all their clothes. The boys had grown to be men before they had the services of a tailor, and even then their working clothes were made for them by their mother. One would have thought that all this work in addition to the endless routine of preparing meals would have been enough to fill one woman's time, but it was on record that in times of haste when the hay had to be stored, or the harvest gathered, the wife and mother would be seen in the fields lending a hand. This was when the children were small, and the work was no doubt done for their sakes; for the mother was supporting the home, working for it just as much as the father did, who was a model in his industry. Yet in common phrase it was the man who "supported the family." We should like to see it recognized that in such labor and honor and reward there is distinctly a partnership in which the work of one is of as great importance as the work of the other, even though different. Does a man really feed his family when he pays the price of a barrel of flour? At that point the work is far from being finished; why then should one half of the actual labor receive the credit of the final result, and the one who works longest with details be disregarded as a factor in bringing that

Civil Service Reform and the Next Census

result? If honor be given to whom honor is due it is certain that the mothers who work have as much credit for supporting the family as the fathers whose work bring in the wages which are supposed to keep the home.

Those who work to support the home, whether it be parents or children, find a peculiar joy of fellowship, because of the unity of interest. Here certainly is a condition where the good of one is the good of all, and every blessing coming to one is multiplied by the joy which all in the home find in his welfare. It will not be denied that when we think of this matter of joy as being fundamental in home-making, even the children in their helpless stage have their part in supporting the home. The music of a child's laugh is full reward for toil long endured. The whole-hearted gratitude with which a little maid or a very small man will receive any favor which is the expression of love which took thought for them, is enriching to the life of either father or mother; and thus contributes to the home-building effort. When we finally ask, Who supports the home? we come to see that it is really supported by qualities of mind, by love, kindness, gratitude, appreciation, first of all; and that these mental conditions inevitably find expression in outward conditions, whereby a home is made and preserved.

Pennsylvania Makes a Fine Financial Showing

It will be a great and an agreeable surprise to the country to learn that the state of Pennsylvania is practically out of debt. To be exact, the state has a gross debt of \$2,680,617 for the payment of which there is money in the sinking fund. Its net debt, in precise figures, is only \$47,985.91, an amount which could readily be wiped out, if it were necessary to do so.

That the people of the Keystone State have been compelled at various times to confront political and administrative evils and abuses of stupendous and sometimes disheartening proportions is true, but that these evils and abuses have been met unflinchingly and courageously, and that they have been in the main overcome, is now the important fact.

That it is out of debt is no proof that a state is doing its whole duty, that it is fulfilling its obligations, that it is measuring up to the requirements of its people. A state may be out of debt in the ordinary sense and yet be very far from performing its proper functions. States and communities, like individuals, must assume burdens if they would not retrograde morally as well as materially. It is pleasing to know that Pennsylvania realizes this, and that in the midst of its rejoicing over the showing which its treasurer is able to make it is thinking seriously of the good it might do by borrowing money.

Pennsylvania has done well, and the people of Pennsylvania are entitled to the congratulation of the country, but it can do even better. Now that it is on such a firm financial basis its opportunities for instituting reforms in governmental affairs and for carrying out improvements which will tend to the elevation of its people, are greater than ever. It would be the height of selfishness as well as the height of folly for Pennsylvania to fold its arms in self-complacency and regard the struggles going on around it with calm indifference, simply because it is out of debt.

There is a very high sense in which the state of Pennsylvania can never be out of debt, never wholly absolved from obligations, and a proper realization of this great fact by its people will make them not only worthy of the blessings which are theirs today but of the many that are in store for them.

The Chicago city council has passed ordinances requiring all dealers in fireworks to be licensed and limiting the size of the firecracker the small boy is to use. The Chicago city council has evidently overlooked the fact that it is not always the smallest firecracker that makes the least noise.

In a more distinctively American sense, perhaps, than any previous exhibition in this country receiving national recognition—and aid, will the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, in Seattle, Wash., next year, be educational.

It is by no means either necessary or desirable to underrate the educational value of the Philadelphia, Chicago, Atlanta, Nashville, Omaha, Buffalo, Charleston, St. Louis, Portland or Norfolk expositions in order to arrive at this conclusion. The enlightening influence exercised by those fairs, from the smallest to the greatest, from the first to the last, can hardly be overstated, and yet the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will have so much more to do with matters peculiarly American than any of its predecessors that it will afford students of our resources and possibilities a better opportunity than they have enjoyed on any previous occasion, better even than was afforded by the Portland exposition, which took them farther than any other from the beaten paths of inquiry and investigation.

The American people are conversant with little that should be known by them concerning the wonderful new empire of which the Puget Sound country is the center. They have yet, as a rule, to become acquainted with the achievements of Oregon and Washington in the line of material development during the last twenty-five years, to say nothing of the achievements, industrially, commercially and socially, of Alaska, which is a continent in itself.

It is good news that in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition next year, the transcontinental railways have decided to make the lowest passenger rates they have ever offered. It will be a profitable investment for them, even if they shall go so far as to carry people into the New Northwest at a loss during the progress of this fair, for the result of a great gathering of strangers in Seattle in 1909 will be increased immigration to the territory which the transcontinental lines serve, with consequent increased production and increased freight traffic. But it will be equally profitable for the people who shall take advantage of these low rates in order that they may obtain a more intelligent understanding of the marvelous empire which lies around and beyond the Columbia and extends far into the Pacific.

The information these visitors will later diffuse will be profitable to the country in general. It will be well for those in the crowded and congested sections of our land to learn what the New Northwest has to offer the settler in the way of opportunities—to learn something of the cities that have arisen like young giants on the shores of Puget Sound, to learn of the hundreds of prosperous towns that dot the beautiful landscapes—wildernesses only a few years ago; to learn of the high type of manhood and womanhood engaged in developing this empire, and to learn a welcome awaits every worthy man, woman and child who seeks to find in it a home.

The Call of Seattle and What It Means

Ever since William Allen White one bright morning in his newspaper, the Emporia Gazette, put the question, "What's the Matter with Kansas?" that state has been doing her utmost to file particulars from time to time by way of reply, which she has hoped, and not without good reason, might finally constitute a sufficient and satisfactory answer.

To an ordinary state the data filed would long ago have seemed all that William Allen White or anybody else could have reasonably asked, but to a state as sensitive as Kansas, as proud as Kansas and as confident of herself as Kansas, nothing short of preponderating evidence to prove that there is nothing the matter with her or, at least, nothing worth mentioning, would do.

So Kansas has gone along, year in and year out, for the past twelve or thirteen years, piling up testimony calculated at once to confound, confuse, and overwhelm the editor of the Emporia Gazette and all his sympathizers and followers. Thus we find Kansas telling us one year how she has lifted the second mortgages on her farms; next year how she has lifted the first mortgages; next year how she is building larger barns and finer farmhouses; next year how she is putting in improved agricultural machinery and how her farmers are getting discounts on their purchases for cash; next year how her farmers are buying pianos, oil paintings, oriental rugs and cut glass; next year how they are sending their sons to Harvard and Yale and their daughters to Wellesley and Vassar; next year how they have ceased to borrow money from the local banks and are finding difficulty in investing their surplus; next year how they are organizing corporations for the holding of their products until the markets are favorable; next year how they are numbered among the leading customers for high class automobiles; next year how they are lending money on Wall Street; next year how they are the only people in the country who have not felt the depression, and this year—well, here is a telegram that speaks for itself:

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9.—This year's farm product and live stock values in Kansas, as shown by the report of the state board of agriculture, are more than \$475,000,000, or \$11,000,000 more than the state's red letter year, 1907. The total yield of wheat this year is 77,000,000 bushels and its value is over \$65,000,000. The corn yield is over 150,000,000 bushels and its value is more than \$82,000,000.

Now, if Kansas were confining herself to the purely material in sending in particulars to constitute a reply to William Allen White's question, there would not be so much reason for congratulating her that she has been able to answer the question so well. But Kansas has not merely been getting rich in money during the last twelve or thirteen years. She has built schools and colleges of her own and contributed to the patronage and support of schools and colleges in other states. She has built churches. She has assisted in establishing and maintaining public benefactions at home and abroad. She has grown rich in knowledge and in useful experience. And she is only beginning to feel and to use her influence for good.

On the whole, it will seem to the impartial observer that there is nothing very seriously the matter with Kansas.

Electrification of Railway Lines Is Feasible

The decision of the New York Central Railroad Company to extend its electric service from Mount Vernon to White Plains on its Harlem division is of interest and importance to all parts of the country, and especially to the inhabitants of our large cities. In the first place it is an emphatic and highly satisfactory answer to the statement recently made rather freely, in behalf of railroad lines which desire to cling yet a while longer to steam propulsion, that the New York Central's experience with electricity has not been satisfactory. It requires no argument to establish the proposition that the New York Central would not be likely to enter upon the work of extending an unsatisfactory service.

This company has been carrying on an experiment in electric motive power for the last two years, and, aside from the favorable conclusion reached by the corporation itself, it is stated that "Avoidance of the old nuisances in the Park avenue tunnel—smoke, steam, cinders and the gases of combustion—together with an acceleration of movement after a stop * * * has caused such commuters as live beyond the present limits of the electric zone to pray for an enlargement of their privileges." And it is added that, "But for the financial stringency which for the last year has discouraged many industrial ventures, perhaps the Central would have undertaken to gratify this wish before."

It is held by those who are interested in the elimination of steam propulsion on railways, with all of its attendant annoyances, that in addition to whatever economy may result from the use of the direct current and a third rail, the method of employing electricity on the New York Central has many obvious recommendations. It is held that the third rail used by this company is no menace to employees or to intruders on the company's right of way, that it carries a current of too low a voltage to kill; that in the last two years no one has been hurt by it; that it can be more easily shifted with the track than some of the more elaborate overhead constructions now in vogue, and that accidents likely to result from the employment of the trolley system are impossible where this system is used.

It is very desirable at this time that the public should acquaint itself as thoroughly as possible with the feasibility of electric traction on the great railways of the country, for, notwithstanding the success of electric propulsion on the Harlem division of the New York Central road, so far as it has been tried, and notwithstanding the success which has attended experiments of a similar nature elsewhere, the railways, in the hope of deferring the inevitable, will continue to use the old argument that enough is not known of electric power and its application as yet to justify them in making the change.

In Chicago, where the people were thoroughly informed with regard to this matter, the old plea for delay has ceased to be effective and the work of electrifying all the lines entering that city is to be entered upon, in response to popular demand, without delay.

The savings deposits of Chicago aggregated a year ago last August \$162,000,000. Last week they footed up \$148,200,000, the difference of \$14,000,000 being due to the industrial depression and the decreased ability of the wage earner to save. The "Tribune" of that city says that the savings deposits of the Chicago banks are now about what they were in September, 1906, which is a very encouraging statement, since the depression did not set in until October of that year.

The Reply of Kansas to a Famous Question